THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, Editor and Proprietor. Terms: $2.00 a Year, in Advance.

VOL. VIII. CENTRE HALL, CENTRE CO., PA., THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1875. NO. 9.

A Vision.

A lovely being sweet and fair,
Lips parted as in blessing,
A bright'ning halo round her hair,
Hands outstretched for caressing.

And night by night her glad wise eyes
Foreshine their nearer glory,
With glimpse and gleam of paradise,
And grand prophetic story.

But morn by morn I wake to find
The old unlifted sorrow,
And just as far away, the kind
Dear vision, called to-morrow.

The Paradox of Time.

Time goes, you say? Ah no!
Alas, time stays, we go;
Or else, were this not so,
What need to chain the hours,
For youth were always ours?
Time goes, you say?—ah no!

Ours is the eyes' deceit
Of men whose flying feet
Lead through some landscape low;
We pass, and think we see
The earth's fixed surface flee;
Alas, time stays—we go!

Once in the days of old,
Your locks were curling gold,
And mine had shamed the crow;
Now, in the selfsame stage,
We've reached the silver age;
Time goes, you say?—ah no!

Once, when my voice was strong,
I filled the woods with song,
To praise your "rose" and "snow;"
My bird, that sung, is dead;
Where are your roses fled?
Alas, time stays—we go!

See, in what traversed ways,
What backward fate delays,
The hopes we used to know,
Where are our old desires—
Ah, where those vanished fires?
Time goes, you say?—ah no!

How far, how far, O sweet,
The past behind our feet
Lies in the even-glow!
Now, on the forward way,
Let us fold hands and pray;
Alas, time stays—we go!

A STRUGGLE WITH A MANIAC.

Up in a great warehouse, six high stories above the ground, and everywhere about me wool—bales upon bales of wool, which we had been craning up all day, and in at the open door. Floors and floors beneath stowed with jute and dyewoods, teas, coffees, spices, tobaccos; and, lowest of all, tallows in huge hogsheads. Riches from all parts of the world lying on hand, and waiting the finish of the commercial enterprise which should consign them to traders, and then to the people of a busy country.

"What's the matter with Jack Wood?" said one of the men in the afternoon.

But, excepting that he looked a little wild about the eyes, I didn't see anything more about him than might often be seen in men who drink heavily at times; and so I said. But at last, towards evening, when I was longing to get away home to spend my evening comfortably, I was left alone upon that floor with him, and felt a bit startled to see him go all at once to the open door where the crane landed the bales, and cut some strange capers, like a man going to dive off a board into the sea.

Putting down my work, which was getting ready two or three burst bales for the hydraulic press, so that they might be tied up again, I slipped quietly up behind him, and laid my hand upon his shoulder, when, with a yell, he shrieked out:

"Devil! devil! devil!"

And the next moment, by the light of the gas of that foggy winter's afternoon, we two were wrestling and fighting together, within a few feet of the door, out of which we should have fallen clear a hundred feet upon the stones of the wharf below.

I should have shouted, but all power of speech seemed taken away, as locked together we wrestled here and there, while his hot breath hissed against my cheek, and I could look close into his wild, glowering eyes as, flushing with rage, he bore me nearer and nearer to the doorway.

Used as I was at all times to standing close to the edge and receiving bales and packages, I could lean over usually without a shudder; but now, with this madman slowly forcing me back towards the certain death, I could feel the cold sweat standing upon my face, and trembled so with dread that my resistance became feebler and feebler; and as a last resource I managed to get my leg between my opponent's, and tripped him, when we fell heavily.

Fortunately for me my enemy was uppermost, and the force with which his head came against the warehouse floor partly stunned him, so that I shook myself free, and turned and fled toward the stairs. But the next moment I thought of the open doorway, and the state the poor fellow was in, so I turned back to lock it, and so insure that he did not come by his death by falling out before I could get assistance.

My hand was on the door, but I could not close it, for Wood lay in the way; and shuddering at how near he lay to the gulf, I stooped to draw him on one side, when he started up and seized me again.

To beat up his hands, and turn and flee down between the piled-up bales was the work of an instant, while roaring with rage I could hear him tearing after me.

The stairs were pretty close, but as I ran round the end of the bales I found the door closed, and had to dart past to avoid being caught; when I turned down another opening between the packages, and ran panting on.

Vast as the floor was, there was passage after passage between the wool, which was piled up eight or nine feet high, and I tore on in the hope of so far distancing my pursuer that I could dart through the stair-door, fasten it after me, and so escape or summon assistance. On and on I ran, now getting ahead, and now with the panting breath close to my shoulder, so that I expected every moment to feel a savage hand laid upon me to drag me down. At last he got so near that his hand brushed me; but, with a yell of horror, I leaped forward again, dodged round a corner, ran down a short passage, and again on, past pillars and piles, when turning round I found that I was alone; and hurrying to about the center of the narrow passage, between the high walls, I leaned against the side panting and breathless.

"Now, if I could but reach the door while he was at the other end," I thought, "I should be safe;" and I kept on nervously watching the two ends of the passage lest I should be taken by surprise; when, to my horror, I saw by the gas shining upon it a savage head peer round from the end nearest the way of escape, watch me for a moment, and then disappear. It was now quite dim and twilight in all the passages, and my first impulse was to dart off in the opposite direction; but a little thought told me that perhaps the wretch did not see me, and therefore I had better stay where I was; and so I stood minute after minute, expecting to see him come round one end or the other and dash down upon me.

I knew that about half-past five the watchman would come round, and then I would give the alarm; but it wanted nearly an hour of that time, and how I was to hold out until then I could not tell, for the very thought unnerved me; and overcome with fear, I could feel my knees tremble and seem ready to give way beneath my weight.

Five minutes passed—ten minutes—and still no sign. My spirits rose a little, and I began to hope that escape was yet possible, but abated nothing of my watchfulness. Another five minutes, and I had almost determined trying to steal down towards the door, where the reflection from the gaslight made the end of the passage quite bright, while where I stood was in a fast-deepening shadow. I took two steps forward noiselessly, and then stopped; stole on again and stopped with a dead silence all around, through which I could hear the singing of the gas and the loud "throb, throb" of my heart. I had somewhat recovered my breath, and kept slinking silently on, every now and then looking back to see that there was no pursuit. What I should have liked, and which would have been in accordance with my feelings at the moment, would have been to dash forward; but I kept down the desire, and crept slowly on between the huge walls of wool bales piled some eight or nine feet high.

Only another three yards and here I stopped, trembling in dread lest Wood might be watching for me; but calling myself cowardly, I stepped on again, and at last, with the light shinning full upon me, leaned forward to peer cautiously round the edge of the bales. Slowly and quietly, nearer and nearer, till I looked round; and then, with a horrible fascination upon me, I stopped still—for, in precisely the same position, Wood was craning his neck forward to peep round at me; and with eyes looking into eyes, and only three or four inches apart, we stood what seemed minutes immovable. Move I could not, speak I could not, for my throat felt dry and hot; while my eyes, fixed and staring, looking into those glaring, wild-beast-like orbs, which seemed to hold me fixed to the earth as if some horrible nightmare was upon me. I felt that if I closed my eyes but for a moment he would spring at me; and at last, catching the wool firmly with one hand, I drew myself slowly back, fixing his eyes the whole while, and then, as my strength seemed to come back, I leaped round and fled down the passage once more, as I heard a hideous yell, and saw Wood dash into the entrance.

But there was silence again directly, and looking back as I reached the middle, I could see that I was not pursued; when, fearing that with all a madman's cunning he had gone round to try and trap me at the other end, I stopped once more where I was, mentally praying for aid, as I strained eyes and ears to catch sight of or hear my enemy.

A quarter of an hour must have passed without a sound meeting my ears, and I was hopefully calculating upon aid soon coming, when a slight rustling noise seemed to have been made close by me, and I started and looked eagerly towards the dark and then towards the light end of the narrow passage I was in.

Nothing to be seen; and the minutes again passed slowly on, when all at once came the most horribly unearthly yell I ever heard from just above my head, and then, overcome with terror as I shrunk to the floor, I looked up and knew that Wood had crawled over the top of the wool; and as the thought flashed through my mind, he bounded down upon me and had me by the throat.

I struggled for a few moments, and then lights seemed dancing before my eyes, blood rushing to my head; and then, in a half-insensible state, I have some recollection of being dragged along the floor into the gaslight, and then pulled and thrust about for a few moments, when there came the regular thud-thud of the little pump close by, and I could feel myself moving upwards. But all seemed so calm, and such a desire for sleep was upon me, that it was not till a fearful sense of oppression and tightness was upon me that I awoke to the consciousness that the wretch had forced me on to the traveler of the hydraulic press, and was now forcing in the water beneath the ram.

Thud-thud, thud-thud went the pump, and the pressure was awful; while at the same time, as I vainly writhed and tried to press down the heavy plate that was crushing me, I was conscious of a great light which shone around me, and which I thought was caused by the flushing sensation in my eyes; but no, for directly there came the noise of shouting, louder every moment; and then I made out, ringing up from the yard, these horrid words, "Fire! fire!" and then I knew that Wood must have fired the warehouse.

Shouts, cries, and the noise of hurrying feet; and Wood stood in the glare of light, looking first one way and then another, as if confused, for he had quitted the pump on the first noise of shouting. All at once he darted away; and half-fainting and suffocated with the pressure, I could do nothing but groan feebly, after struggling a little, to find every effort vain; and then with sharpened senses gaze at the flames licking the roof of the floor I was on, and escaping up the sides of wool bales, and the more inflammable goods that were in the warehouse. The smoke soon became blinding and the heat stifling; and for me there seemed no hope, since I was sure no one would be able to penetrate to where I was; when again I gave a struggle, and stretched down my hand backwards to try and reach the tap, which would let off the water and let me at liberty, or at least place me in a position to try and escape the horrible death that seemed to await me.

But no, the handle was far out of my reach; and I groaned and wept meekly at my helpless condition. The press held me by the chest with awful power, but my hands and arms were at liberty; while my head hanging down backwards enabled me to see the flames sweeping along faster and faster, as I saw them reversed, and began to calculate how long it would be before they would reach me and end my misery.

All at once, when nearly fainting, my hand came in contact with the iron bar used to lengthen the handle of the pump, to force in the water with more ease when greater power was required; and then my heart gave a leap as I thought I thought I might be able to strike the handle of the tap and let out the water.

To grasp the bar was the work of a moment, and then I began swinging it about slowly, to try and strike the tap; but in vain, for I could do nothing with it from not being able to swing it at random, for I could not see. Nearer came the flames, louder rose the shouts; and as I looked along the warehouse I could see that all escape was cut off by the stairs, even if I had been at liberty; and now, completely overcome with the pressure and the horror of my position, I groaned heavily, and the bar fell from my grasp.

The last hope gone, I thought; when at the same moment a familiar sound struck my ear, for in falling the bar had fallen upon the tap, when there came the fierce gush of the compressed water, and the ram began slowly to descend till I could crawl out, to fall fainting on the floor.

But I was up again directly, for there was a fierce glow in the place; and now I could see Wood busily at work tearing out wool to feed the flames, and dashing everything else he could lay his hands upon into the fire, which seemed at times to singe him.

I looked round, for he took no notice of me; and as I had before seen there was no escape by the door, so, running to the open door by the crane, I caught hold of the rope, and began lowering it down as fast as possible, with the light shining full upon me, and the people below either groaning with horror, or cheering me on as I tore at the stout rope, and sent the crane handle spining round and round.

Could I but get enough rope out before Wood's attention was taken, I felt safe, for I knew that I could slide down easily enough; but, as I dreaded, he caught sight of me, and leaving his fiery task, he rushed towards the door; when, with a yell of terror, I leaped from the flooring, clinging tightly to the rope, which began to run swiftly out as I swung to and fro till it was all out, when the jerk nearly dashed me off. But, after sliding down some little way, I recovered myself, and letting the rope glide slowly through my hands, I went lower and lower, with my eyes fixed on the blazing floor above me.

All at once I felt the rope jerked and swung about, and I could see the figure of Wood at it; and then again I was being drawn up, and I knew he must be busy at the crane handle; but the next minute he must have loosened his hold, when the handle flew round and struck him from his feet, and I went swiftly down. There was a yell from the crowd, something dark dashed by me with a rushing noise, and as I clung trembling to the rope I heard a horrible dull thud, and slipping swiftly down the rope for the remainder of the distance, I suppose I fell fainting by the side of Wood's mutilated body.

The fire was got under when our floor burned out, though much damage was done by water; but with the exception of a strange, nervous timidity that I fancy I shall never get the better of, I was not much the worse for my terrible encounter with the poor fellow who came to his end so fearfully.

A Winter Storm on Shasta.

I watched the sky with great caution, for it was easy to see that a storm was approaching. Mount Shasta rises 10,000 feet above the general level in blank exposure to the deep gulf streams of air, and I have never been in a labyrinth of peaks and canyons where the dangers of a storm seemed so formidable as here. I was, therefore, in constant readiness to retrent into the timber. However, by half-past ten o'clock I reached the utmost summit. I spent a couple of hours tracing the outlines of its ancient lava streams, extending far into the surrounding plains and the pathways of its ancient glaciers, but the wind constantly increased in violence, raising the snow in magnificent drifts and forming it into long, waving banners that glowed in the sun. A succession of small storm clouds struck against the summit pinnacles like icebergs, darkening the air as they passed and producing a chill as definite and sudden as if ice-water were dashed into one's face. This is the kind of cloud in which snow flowers grow, and I was compelled to beat a retreat, which, after spending a few minutes upon the main Shasta glacier and the side of the "Crater Butte," I accomplished more than an hour before dark, so that I had time to hollow a strip of ground for a nest in the lee of a block of red lava, where firewood was abundant. Next morning, breaking suddenly out of profound sleep, my eyes opened on one of the most sublime scenes I ever beheld. A boundless wilderness of storm clouds of different age and ripeness were congregated over all the landscape for thousands of square miles, colored gray and purple and pearl, and glowing white, among which I seemed to be floating, while the cone of Shasta above and the sky was tranquil and full of the sun. It seemed not so much an ocean as a land of clouds, undulating hill and dale, smooth, purple plains, and silvery mountains of cumuli, range over range, nobly diversified with peaks and domes, with cool shadows between and with here and there a wide trunk canyon, smooth and rounded as if eroded by glaciers. I gazed enchanted, but cold, gray masses drifting hither and thither like a rack on a windspread plain began to shut out the light, and it was evident that they would soon be marshaled for storm. I gathered as much wood as possible and snugged it shelteringly around my storm-nest. My blankets were arranged, and the topmost fastened down with stakes, and my precious bread-sack tucked in at my head, I was ready when the first flakes fell. All kinds of clouds began to fuse into one, the winds swept past in hissing floods, and the storm closed down on all things, producing a wild exhilaration. My fire blazed bravely, I had a cook's book and a sackful of bread, and a nest that the wildest wind could not demolish, and I had, moreover, plenty of materials for the making of snow-shoes if the depth of the snow should render them necessary. The storm lasted about a week, and I had plenty to do listening to its tones and watching the gestures of the flexilis fine, and in catching snow-crystals and examining them under a lens and observing the methods of their decomposition as summer fountains.

A Druidical Wedding.

The following description of a marriage in the Druidical days is given in Saintine's "Myths of the Rhine."

At a place where two roads meet, the cracking of a whip is heard; hogs, sheep, and small oxen are driven aside to make way for a kind of procession, consisting of grave and solemn men and women.

It is a wedding.

Two young people have just had their union blessed by the priests under the sacred oak. The bride is dressed in black, and wears a wreath of dark leaves on her head. She walks in the midst of her friends. A matron, who walks on her left, holds before her eyes a white cloth; it is a shroud, the shroud in which she will be buried one of these days. On her right a Druid intones a chant, in which he enumerates in solemn rhythm all the troubles and all the anxieties which await her in wedded life.

From this day, young wife, thou alone wilt have to bear all the burden of your united household.

You will have to attend the baking oven, to provide fuel, and to go in search of food; you will have to prepare the resinous torch and the lamp.

You will wash the linen at the fountain, and you will make up the clothing.

You will attend to the cow, and even to the horse if your husband requires it.

Always full of respect, you will wait on him, standing behind him at his meals.

If he expresses a wish to take you with him to war, you will accompany him to carry his baggage, to keep his arms in good condition, and to nurse him if he should be sick or wounded.

Happiness consists in the fulfillment of duty. Be happy, my child.

What is still more strange is that this dolorous wedding song, but slightly altered, is still in some parts of France, at this day, addressed to brides by local minstrels.

The Antiquity of Iron.

According to the *Iron Age*, a wedge or plate of iron has been found imbedded in the masonry of the great pyramid, the indication being that it must have been wrought in the age of Cheops, placed by some authorities as far back as 5,400 years ago. This makes the use of iron about 2,500 years more ancient than it is supposed to be, and affords opportunity for explaining the cutting of the sharp and well defined hieroglyphics on porphyry, granite, and other hard stones employed in the construction of Egyptian pyramids, temples, and tombs. How these could have been cut before the age of iron, has been a puzzling question to many. Further investigation may show iron to have been in use 6,000 years ago.

SHARKEY IN HAVANA.

The Story of his Escape and Daily Life as told by Maggie Jordan--Forced to Flee for her Life--The Terrors of Delirium Tremens.

When the Clyde steamer Cresent City was about to set sail from Havana for New York, the officers of the vessel were not a little astonished at the appearance of a lady who had entered the cabin and in piteous earnestness implored the captain to hide her somewhere in the vessel, as she was pursued by a man who had maltreated her and was then in pursuit of her. She told the astonished officers that her name was Maggie Jordan; that she was the woman who had rescued Sharkey from the Tombs in New York, where he was awaiting execution for murder. It was from this same man that she was asking concealment.

Captain Curtis's sympathy was excited by her appearance as much as her story. She was evidently terror-stricken, and her wan features and hollow eyes attested what she said. The captain bade her follow him and led her to a store-room on the deck, where he closed the door on her, and locking it took the key with him.

Five minutes later Sharkey himself appeared on the dock and made a few hurried inquiries of the people there, from whom he learned that a woman answering the description of the one he sought had gone on board the vessel a few moments before. He followed, and meeting one of the officers demanded leave to search the vessel. The officer politely informed him that he was at liberty to enter the cabin, where all the passengers were assembled, and this he did. Only two ladies had engaged passage, and neither of them was whom he sought.

Sharkey made a short search through the rooms of the upper deck, and was soon satisfied that Maggie Jordan was not there. When he returned to the city it was supposed that he placed friends in the neighborhood of the pier to watch whoever went on or off the vessels.

When the list of passengers was completed the third lady passenger's name read, "Mrs. M. Johnson," and was not supplemented with her age or place of residence.

Maggie Jordan was kept concealed until the vessel left the port, when she mingled with the passengers and told her story. She confirmed the rumor that Sharkey escaped from the Tombs in clothing furnished by her, portions of which she took to his cell whenever she was allowed to visit him.

On the day of his escape she visited the prison with the wife of Wes. Allen, the burglar. Sharkey dressed himself in the clothes she had brought, and accompanied Mrs. Allen to the street. Maggie Jordan remained in the cell. Her confederate took a street car, and was followed by the detectives the next day. Sharkey walked through the streets to a place of concealment agreed upon.

As a passenger Maggie soon recovered her spirits and ingratiated herself into the favor of all the passengers, who describe her as a perfect lady. The sea air proved beneficial, and she soon recovered her health and color.

When she landed in New York she endeavored to exile recognition, but almost the first person she met—a roundsman of the police on the pier—caught her eye and bowed to her.

The custom-house officers on Pier 13, North river, at which the Crescent City landed, have for a long time been aware of Sharkey's whereabouts. In conversation with passengers from Havana they have learned a great many facts about his mode of life since he has been in that city. Sharkey's friends induced him to go there because this country has no extradition treaty with Spain, and because many persons in whom they could trust his safe keeping were residents in Havana. When the fugitive arrived there and for the first few months thereafter he was well behaved and grateful, but as time went on he fell into his old habits of drinking and quarreling.

Rumors of the brutal manner in which he treated Maggie Jordan reached his friends' ears, and they warned him that he would lose what few friends he had if he did not show gratitude at least to her. Threats did not effect a reform. Sharkey grew from bad to worse, and as his shaken nerves were more and more affected by his dissipation he grew a burden on his friends. He would frequently rush into their places of meeting at midnight and beg them not to let the officers of the law take him. "They are after me. They are at my heels," he stammered one night to a person at whose house he demanded admittance at the dead of night. His face was blanched, his eyes staring, and his mind disordered and delirious. While in this condition he would frequently beat and kick poor Maggie until she fled in terror from him.

A man who has done more to befriend Sharkey than any one except Maggie Jordan, and who is now in Havana, warned him last month that if he did not behave himself he "would put a bullet in him without a moment's warning." He was tired of him, he said.

The rumor that Sharkey would be "spirited" to New York by the same persons who kidnapped Garcia from this city last month, if the New York authorities would offer a reward for him, is undoubtedly true, as none of his friends are likely to interfere in his behalf.

District Attorney Phelps said that he hardly thought it consistent with his duty to countenance the outrage by offering the reward. The District Attorney became aware that Sharkey was in Havana last October. Mr. Phelps conferred with many authorities on international law, and became reluctantly convinced that through no weak clause or pretence could he demand the delivery of the culprit from the Spanish officials.

Advertising.

There is a class of persons who imagine they are doing very judiciously by advertising through the medium of circulars. They scatter a few thousand through the country announcing their business, and await the result, fully convinced that in so doing they have taken all necessary preliminaries to success. Various circulars are almost daily to be found on the door steps and entry ways of respectable houses. Their fate is, generally, that they are either thrown into the street by the indignant servant girl, or summarily pitched aside by the man of the house, who finds them when he returns home, and who desires no suggestions of new methods of lightening his purse. The use of circulars may, in certain limited cases, answer every purpose; but the vast majority of those who have made money by advertising have found that the columns of a newspaper are the best and surest, and in the end the cheapest medium of communication between the business world and the public.

FAMINE.—Distressing accounts continue to come of the famine in Turkey. One missionary writes: "For the last two weeks I have done nothing else but listen to the heart-reading tales of suffering, and distribute aid to the most needy." In one village of seventy families only thirty now remain, and ten of these are without means of subsistence. Forty-five persons died of starvation in another village. In still another village of sixty families only five or six have any supplies for the future.

Tom Marshall's Pledge.

The following extract from a speech made by Tom Marshall at a meeting of the Congressional Temperance Society in Washington, in March, 1842, will be read with interest:

"Mr. President, the pledge that I have taken renders me secure forever from a fate inevitably following habits like mine—a fate more terrible than death. That pledge, though confined to myself alone, and with reference to its effects only upon me, my mind, my heart, my body, I would not exchange for all earth holds of brightest and of best. No, no, sir! Let the banner of this temperance cause go forward or go backward; let the world be rescued from its degrading and ruinous bondage to alcohol or not—I for one shall never, never repent what I have done. I have often said this, and I feel it every moment of my existence, waking or sleeping. Sir, I would not exchange the physical sensations—the mere sense of animal being which belongs to a man who totally refrains from all that can intoxicate his brain or derange his nervous structure, the elasticity with which he bounds from his couch in the morning, the sweet repose it yields him at night, the feeling with which he drinks in through his clear eyes the beauty and the grandeur of surrounding nature—I say, sir, I would not exchange my conscious being as a strictly temperate man, the sense of renovated youth, the glad play with which my pulses now beat healthful music, the bounding vivacity with which the life-blood courses its exulting way through every fiber of my frame, the communion high which my healthful ear and eye now hold with all the gorgeous universe of God, the splendors of the morning, the softness of the evening sky, the bloom, the beauty, the verdure of earth, the music of the air and the waters, with all the grand associations of eternal nature reopened to the fine avenues of sense—no, sir, though poverty dogged me, though scorn pointed its slow finger at me as I passed, though want and destitution and every element of earthly misery, save only crime, met my waking eye from day to day; not for the brightest and noblest wreath that ever encircled a statesman's brow; not if some angel commissioned by heaven, or some demon, rather, sent from hell to test the resisting strength of virtuous resolution, should tempt me back with all the wealth and all the honors which a world can bestow; not for all that time and all that earth can give, would I cast from me this precious pledge of a liberated mind, this talisman against temptation, and plunge again into the dangers and the terrors which once beset my path. So help me Heaven, sir, so I would spurn beneath my very feet all the gifts the universe could offer, and live and die, as I am—poor, but sober!"

Lark Edge, the Driver.

There is much of romantic adventure still connected with stage-coach travel, says the Sandford (Ky.) *Journal*, in regions as yet untrod by the "iron horse," and many narrow escapes from death, many toils and hardships, exposures to summer sun and wintry blast, are crowded into the life of the hardy John, who, four-in-hand, conducts the lumbering coach through narrow gorges, over the high passes, and steep defiles of Southeastern Kentucky. To travel over the route from Sandford to Somerset, the name of Lark Edge is familiar. Lark is a character that Bret Harte would be proud to immortalize. His last adventure showed him possessed of an heroic courage that many who have gained glory at the cannon's mouth cannot boast. A few days since as the Somerset coach was descending the pass known as Hill's Gap, in charge of the noted driver, Lark, one of the leading horses got his tail over the lines, and became vicious and unruly. Lark thought of the three passengers—one a lady—and took prompt measures to stop that nonsense. In the effort to stop the team, the lines broke, and left the driver apparently a lost mariner. The leaders headed for the bluff, and after them lumbered the coach with its precious freight. Those who have traveled the road know the danger of a plunge over the bluff at this point. The gentlemen passengers jumped out, and one of them seized a wheel and succeeded in checking the coach a moment, while the other assisted the lady to alight. In another second, the frightened team were on the verge of the precipice, and before them a perpendicular plunge—of thirty feet. The passengers called to the driver to jump and save himself. This he refused to do, saying: "Good-bye, friends, I guess I'll go with 'em, and see how they looks down thar!" And down he went. The passengers went to the scene of the wreck as soon as the descent could be effected, expecting to find the mangled remains of poor Lark, intermingled with horse ears, legs and tails; but Lark wasn't that kind of a fellow. He had hastily selected the softest place on a big flat rock, and there he sat, crying as if with a broken heart. He actually shed tears of commiseration for his poor horses, proving that his heart was far softer than other parts of his organization. Upon investigation it was found that the horses, though considerably bruised, were not mortally wounded. The coach had suffered injuries, but, with the aid of the passengers, was placed upon its wheels, and repaired sufficiently to finish the trip, and the whole party took up its sad march toward town. Among the articles of freight were 1,000 dozen eggs, which Lark fears are injured from their rapid transit through the air.

A Remarkable Railroad Accident.

On the Detroit and Bay City railroad an accident occurred which eclipses anything on record in the annals of railroading. It appears that when the south bound night express train was in the vicinity of Oxford, Conductor Noys felt a slight but sudden shock, and heard the bell-rope snap. He sprang to the brake, and after setting it swung his lamp for the engine to stop. The train went a distance of four or five car-lengths before being halted, but when it came to a standstill everything was found to be all right, excepting that one "blue line" car just ahead of the passenger coach was missing. A search was instituted, and the missing car was found in the ditch in the rear of the train. From the position of things it appeared that the front end of the car had jumped the track, severing the connection with the car ahead as it did so. The combined force of the cars in the rear as they came down on to the "off" car served to end it around, until finally the rear draw-bar twisted off (the night was frosty), and the car was free. The coaches kept pushing it further and further, until finally the "blue line" had been sent entirely from the track, and at right angles with it, clearing the rail by fully three feet. The rear coaches rolled on past the ditched car as if nothing had happened, and stopped, without accident or, without the knowledge of the passengers, several car-lengths behind. The negine was stopped and backed up, connections were made, the track-men were sent for to gauge the rails, and the train, one car short, proceeded on its way, making its meeting point at the next station. Such an accident has never before been placed on record. Of course the happy results were in a measure due to good luck, but the presence of mind of the conductor contributed largely.

SAD CASE OF HYDROPHOBIA.

A Colored Man Bitten by a Dog Last Summer Dies from the Effect thereof.

The attention of the medical faculty of Brooklyn has again been brought to that remarkable and most terrible of maladies, hydrophobia, by a fatal case which occurred in that city. The victim was a negro named William Ellice, thirty-five years of age, a man of steady and regular habits. Ellice was a coachman and lived with his wife and family at No. 132 Gold street. Last summer he was bitten by a coach dog belonging to his employer, the animal putting his teeth through the fleshy part of the index finger of the left hand. But little attention was paid to the wound at the time as it very soon healed. The dog had exhibited some symptoms of madness, it seems, prior to biting Ellice, and the fact coming to the knowledge of a policeman he shot the brute, very much to the regret of the coachman. The circumstance was forgotten in time, Ellice enjoying excellent health, apparently, and continuing to perform his labors. A few days ago, while walking along the street, the fell disease which had been so long latent in the blood manifested itself in a sudden and fearful manner. He was prostrated by a sharp spasm and fell heavily on the sidewalk. He was carried to a drug store, and there received stimulants which had the effect of restoring him to consciousness. As soon as he was able he repaired to his home without assistance. He had not been long in the house when he experienced a pain in the finger that had been bitten, and the member began to swell. The affection next extended to the arm and then to the throat, until the whole body was affected and violent contortions and agony, physical and mental, ensued. Ellice, among other vagaries of the mind, conceived the idea that some one was endeavoring to murder his wife and children. A physician on entering the sick room, and before he had learned the incidents cited above, pronounced the patient to be suffering from hydrophobia. The doctor prescribed opium and choral in liberal doses, but these had no effect. The spasms and contortions of the muscles continued, and finally became so violent that the patient was unable to swallow either food or drink. A consultation of medical men was held. While they were discussing the case one of the doctors spoke of the dog and the nature of the bite, which the patient overheard, and springing from his bed set upon the offending doctor and forcibly ejected him from the room before he could be prevented by the astonished spectators. The patient continued to suffer excruciatingly until the third morning, when the spasms ceased. He did not sleep five minutes during his sickness. Then he sank rapidly, despite the administration of stimulants, and died.

Getting Acquainted with the Bees.

A writer in the *British Bee Journal* opens up the interesting question as to whether immunity from the pain and other injurious effects of the sting of the bee can be obtained by inoculation. Visiting the Hanwell Apiary, he was struck with the mode in which the owner managed his bees, and asked him the length of time required to render a person sting-proof. The reply was, that his son had only been a short time working with bees, and that he was free from any of the usual effects of bee stings. Mr. Walker made the experiment upon himself, his *modus operandi* being to catch a bee, place it upon his wrist, and allow it to sting him, taking care that he received the largest amount of poison, by preventing it from going away at once; then he let the poison-bag work, which it does for some time after being separated from the bee. The first day he stung himself twice. The effect was rather severe cutaneous erysipelas, disorder of the motor nerve, with the usual signs of inflammation. A few days having elapsed, and the symptoms having subsided, he caused himself to be stung again three times in quick succession. The attack of erysipelas was on this occasion not nearly so severe, still a stinging sensation ran up to the shoulder, and a lymphatic gland behind his ear increased considerably in size, the poison being taken up by the lymphatic system. A few days subsequently he was stung thrice, and the pain was considerably less, though the swelling was still extensive. At the end of the next week he had eighteen stings, and by the close of the third week thirty-two stings. After the twentieth sting there was very little swelling or pain, only a slight itching sensation with a small amount of inflammation in the immediate neighborhood of the part stung, which did not spread further.

The Grange Movement.

The rapid growth of the order of the Patrons of Husbandry throughout the country, and especially at the West and Northwest, which, in the short space of six years, has grown to a membership of 1,400,000 and 21,208 organized granges, has led to an inquiry as to the objects, purposes and principles of the order. These questions have been answered by T. A. Thompson, the lecturer of the National Grange. The purpose of the order as set forth by him is the promotion of the social, educational and financial prosperity of the farmers of the whole of the United States. It is not to use the vast power which their great and increasing numerical membership gives them, for their own political preferment, for the discussion of party politics is forbidden; they only oppose political demagogues as such, and oppose dishonesty by all officials, high or low, seeking to aid in the election of such officers as are competent, honest and faithful, in town, county, State and United States governments. Nor is religious sectarianism allowed to be discussed within the grange. Only the principles of charity, truth, morality, temperance and love toward one another are inculcated. Although the grange business arrangements are barely begun, yet it is estimated by Mr. Thompson that $12,000,000 have been saved by the Patrons of Husbandry for the year 1874. How? Not by wronging any individual or class, or by taking any undue advantage of others' necessities—but simply and mainly by resorting to doing business strictly on cash principles, in such a way as not to be obliged to share the great losses that are made by all dealers and manufacturers who sell upon credit.

Why Soldiers Desert.

An enlisted man, giving a reason why so many desertions take place in the United States army, says that the men have no opportunity for complaint if injustice is done them. When the inspector-general visits the post, which occurs about once in six months, as a general rule, he will make known to the command before his departure that he can be seen at the adjutant's office at a certain hour to hear any complaints they may have to make. But what does it all amount to? The inspector-general will listen very attentively and encourage the soldier by promising him that he will see that he gets justice done hereafter, but that is the last ever heard of it, and from that moment the soldier's fate is sealed. He will be watched, and the first opportunity that offers will be sent to the guard house and punished. The injustice of the thing provokes him, and at the first opportunity he deserts.

The Disaster to the Japan.

A court of inquiry sat at Hong Kong to inquire into the causes of, and the circumstances attending, the loss of the Pacific Mail steamship Japan, destroyed by fire while at sea on her voyage from Yokohama to Hong Kong. The first alarm of fire was given at 11:25 P. M. The officers and crew at once went to their stations, the ventilators were turned from the wind, the helm ported and the ship brought to the wind, and twenty streams of water were directed upon the seat and suspected seat of the fire, in some cases holes being cut to allow of the entrance of the hose. But the fire, which raged chiefly amidships, gained ground so fast that communication between the two ends of the vessel soon became impossible. The boats and rafts were lowered, some sooner, some later, and Capt. Warsaw, who did not leave the ship until 12:45 A. M. on the next day, stood by in his boat to windward and engaged a Chinese fishing smack, rescuing 117 persons from other boats and from the water. The evidence goes to prove that, with one exception, the officers and crew of the vessel obeyed the discipline enjoined in cases of fire. It is also on record that the Chinese behaved remarkably well, and that there was no panic amongst them, while life-preservers were accessible in very large numbers. It was stated that the total capacity of the boats and rafts for saving life was for 700 persons, and the second officer testified that, to the best of his belief, all this capacity was available on the night of the fire. In reply to the question, "Then why were not more of the Chinese passengers saved?" the reply given by the first officer, Mr. Hart, was: "The sea was very rough, and some overburdened themselves with money and other things. Some intrusted themselves to pieces of the wreck instead of to life-preservers."

As regards the origin of the fire, which was at first said to be due to the explosion or ignition of chemicals in one of the holds, this is rendered entirely doubtful by the evidence of the nature of the smoke which proclaimed the existence of fire and the smell of the burning matter. The following extract from the evidence is valuable on this point:

Captain Lewis—What do you think caused the fire? A. (Mr. Hart, first officer)—Spontaneous combustion of the coal.

Q. Was any fresh coal taken in at Yokohama? A. Six hundred tons, to the best of my knowledge.

Q. Was it wet when taken on board? A. During ten hours of coaling it was raining heaving; so it must have been wet.

A Murderer's Will.

Before being hanged for the murder of Samuel J. Jones of South Oyster Bay, Lewis Jarvis made a will. After giving his real estate to his wife he dictated the following sections:

To my daughter, Georgiana Jackson, one feather bed, which she can have as soon as she likes; also one new stand.

To my daughter, Mary Louise Jackson, a closet which stands in the kitchen, and one bedstead.

To my grandson, Lewis Jackson, a ring, a trunk, and a watch, as soon as his grandmother is done with them; also the sum of $5, to be placed in a savings bank, and the principal and interest to remain untouched till he becomes of age.

To my grandson, Edward H. Jackson, and my granddaughter, Mary Emma Jackson, the sum of $5 each on the same conditions; and should each of these die before becoming of age, then the money of such deceased shall be equally divided to the surviving grandchildren.

To my son-in-law, Morris Jackson, one grindstone, one hay fork, one eel spear, and one ax; also one overcoat, one arm chair, one eel basket.

To Edward Sands Jackson one scythe, one stubbing hoe, one ax and one hay fork. My daughters, Mary Louise and Georgiana, must be good and kind to their mother, and not try to break this will, as it is their father's wish and request.

A Narrow Escape.

The wild beast tamer, Bidel, who is now exhibiting his menagerie near the Chatean-d'Eau, Paris, narrowly escaped being torn to pieces recently. He had, as usual, entered the large cage in which he had assembled three lions, two hyenas, two bears, a jackal, a sheep, and an elephant, when one of the lions and one of the bears commenced to growl at each other, and then to fight. Bidel interposed, and, seizing the bear by the flesh of the neck, dragged that animal away from its adversary, but the lion not liking this intervention, struck at the tamer with his paw, tearing the flesh off his hand, and laying open his arm down to the knee. The cage was sprinkled with blood, which the bear began to lick up, and, as the man remarked, seemed to find it to his taste. A moment's hesitation and the tamer would have been devoured, but he fortunately did not lose his presence of mind. Advancing straight to the two animals, he dealt them each some heavy blows with his whip, and when he had brought them crouching at his feet he quickly stepped from the cage. A feeling of terror had spread among the audience, and only calmed down when Bidel, after having his wounds dressed, came forward and bowed to the public.

A Healthy Association.

There is quite a successful co-operative association at work among the Fall River mill hands. The purchase and sale of family supplies began in 1867, its members numbering sixty-five, its capital being $3,600; investments, $5,750.69; sales, $21,281.45; total of members' dividend, $804.03, and non-members' dividend, $280.79, for the year. The membership now numbers 265; their capital is about $20,000; the sinking fund, $1,100; sales for the year, nearly $8,000; and for the nine months ending September 24 the aggregate of members' dividend was $6,318.02, non-members receiving in the same time dividends amounting to $574.24. A co-operative mill association has been organized, and one gentleman has tendered to it a gift of twenty-six acres of land for building purposes.

Western Railroads.

In the Wisconsin Senate a bill was introduced in relation to railroad management, which establishes an entirely new system of railway control. It provides for ascertaining the gross receipts of all the railroads by traveling State agents; also, for ascertaining the actual value of all the railroads in the State, and restricts the companies to ten per cent. net profits on such valuation, without other restrictions, except giving the railroad commissioners the power to prevent extortions.

ANOTHER LITTLE ONE.—The Boston *Journal* knows of a bright, intelligent little mi

THE CENTRE REPORTER,

FRED. KURTZ..... Editor.

Centre Hall, Pa., March, 4, 1875.

TERMS.—$2 per year, in advance, 2,50 when not paid in advance.
Advertisements 20c per line for three insertions, and for 6 and 12 months by special contract.

In Ohio the lower house has passed a bill providing for compulsory education. A similar proposition is before the senate of our own state.

Senator Wallace resigned his seat in the state senate on Wednesday, and left for Washington same day to take his seat in the U. S. Senate.

A barge with 2400 barrels of sugar sank in the East River, at New York city, a few days ago. Mix a little brandy with that water, and it may not be bad to take.

J. W. Thorne, a member of the North Carolina legislature, was expelled on account of his non-belief in the existence of God. The vote stood yeas 46, nays 31. Mr. Thorne was formerly from Chester county, Pa.

A Pottsville lawyer named Grier has been convicted of several charges of great injustice to clients, and has been sentenced to pay a fine of $7500, and also to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary for the term of nine months.

In order to gain two more administration senators, congress proposes to admit Colorado as a state. This territory has a population of 39,800, or about four thousand more than Centre county. By such baby-states and rotten borough system, Grant is struggling to keep his craft from going under, an evidence of the gradual collapsing of radicalism, and the desperate means that are being resorted to in order to keep it on foot. New Mexico is also to be admitted for the same purpose.

The Clearfield Republican, of last week, also calls attention to the "fat" manner in which Chas. Bergner prints the yeas and nays in the Legislative Record—making a vote occupy over a column, at a cost of about $11, where the space occupied need not be over three inches as formerly. The work does not only look bad, but it is an outrageous steal, and will cost the state several thousand dollars. The Reporter was the first paper to call attention to this swindle, and we trust other journals will follow the example of the Clearfield Republican in denouncing it. The elder Bergner fleeced the state sufficiently to answer all the wants of Charles, and we protest against any increase of the "fat" takes of the family. It is Bergnerism and not one particle less than burglarism. The yeas and nays are called hundreds of times in a session, and this at once shows where the pay comes in for that style of printing them in the Record.

The Bedford Inqirer has become indignant at the incessant desire of certain school teachers of that county, to be favored with news-paper puffs. It gives expression to its indignation in the following forcible language :—

"This habit of 'Professor-ing' every one-horse galute who by the aid of a key has worried through compound fractions, and fortified with a fourth-class certificate, sets up pretentions to school-teaching, is getting to be a bore, not only upon the editor and typo, but everybody else, except the poor, thickpated fool who thinks by the aid of a few newspaper puffs, he will be enabled in the near future, to set the world on fire, with his "larnin." We have a few of this class of roosters in Bedford County —our charge is 20 cents a line for puttin' the feathers on 'em."

Bills for the admission of Colorado and New Mexico, as states, have passed. These two territories taken together have scarce the population of one of our largest counties in this state, yet they will have four senators at Washington—as many as the great states of Pennsylvania and New York. But this must be done so, else Grant could not keep a majority in the Senate.

The Civil Rights bill as passed by the House, was adopted by the Senate on 27th, without amendment. It applies only to inns and service in the jury-box.

The Committee of Ways and Means made a report in regard to the Pacific Mail subsidy, which accuses Mr. King of perjury, and both Mr. King and Mr. Schumaker of receiving money which they were unable to account for.

A great deal has been said about the enormous income received by the National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry in Washington from subordinate granges in all parts of the country, and much curiosity has been expressed as to the disposition made of the fund which accumulates from the sale of "dispensations" and the contributions of dues, which, it is estimated, must reach several hundred thousand dollars per year. A correspondent, who is an officer of a grange in Texas, sends us some information on this subject which is explicit and interesting to those who possess curiosity as to the doings of the Grangers. Our correspondent says that the grange of which he is a member sent the customary fee of $15 to the National Grange, and in return received one tin box with brass lock and key ; a blank book for the Secretary, and another for the Treasurer ; thirteen manuals and thirteen song books ; thirteen copies of the Constitution of the National Grange ; one suit of regalia for men, and one for women members, as patterns, together with copies of the different blanks used in the grange, all of which cost probably $6 or $7, which would reduce the amount from one subordinate grange in the hands of the National Grange to $8 or $9, not counting the annual dues. When the great overflow occurred in Louisiana the National Grange distributed $20,000 among the suffering Grangers there, and our correspondent says that it has contributed large sums to the relief of Grangers who have suffered from the devastation caused by the grasshoppers in Kansas and Nebraska, while the balance of its receipts has been invested in United Sates interest-bearing bonds and held as a fund from which to draw for the assistance of distressed Grangers in case of need. He adds that if all the money sent by his grange to the National Grange had entirely disappeared, he would have considered it as a good investment, on account of the benefit which he and his associates had derived from the organization in many different ways.—*Sun.*

The Pittsburg Post says senator Wallace's seat will be hard to fill. And yet how "hard" some are trying to fill his seat.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD REPORT.

Below we furnish a synopsis of the report of a special committeee of stockholders of the Pennsylvania R. R. The last paragraph will be especially interesting to the readers of the Reporter, as our road is among those referred to that are to be completed :

In accordance with the suggestion of the special committee of stockholders appointed at the last meeting of the board of directors of the Pennsylvania railroad, that company will to-morrow publish in advance for the information of the stockholders the twenty-eighth annual report, which will be presented at the annual meeting of the company, to be held on March 9 next. The report gives the operations of the main line, its branches and leased roads for the year 1874, and makes a very gratifying exhibit. The gross earnings of all the lines east and west of Pittsburg during the year were $62,938,351.26 ; expenses, excluding rentals, interests, dividends, etc., $39,422,645.29 ; net earnings, $23,525,705,97. The earnings of the main line and its Pennsylvania branches were $22,642,371.35 ; expenses, including rentals, $12,701,518.20 ; net earnings after paying rentals, $9,306,924.28, showing a decrease in the net earning of $48,779.-46 as compared with the figures of the year previous.

The report also gives in detail the operations of the leased roads, the coal companies and other interests controlled by the company. It is noted that the United railroads and canals of New Jersey show very gratifying results compared with those of 1873, they having met every liability under the lease except $31,161, while in 1873 the net loss under lease was $685,789.70. The report speaks of the general depression in the business of the country during the whole of the past year.

The result as shown upon the traffic of the lines has been a diminution in the tonnage of the main road of 880,372 tons, being a decrease of 8 8-10 per cent. as compared with the traffic moved in 1873, and a consequent reduction in revenue. Large reductions have however been made in the expense of maintaining and operating the lines, thus enabling the board to present results which they consider very satisfactory.

The report also speaks of the improvements made during the year, and says that it is proposed by the board that the entire floating debt of the company shall be paid off during 1875, by disposing of securities that are no longer of value for the purpose of controlling the roads by which they were used. A tabular statement relative to the line west of Pittsburg shows that the net result after paying all leases and other rentals, interests and liabilities of every kind, natural working expenses, etc., is a surplus profit of $844,338.43, which sum is more than seven per cent. on the entire capital stock of the Pennsylvania company.

The report makes a mere reference to the controversy going on relative to the Baltimore and Ohio road, and says that it is hoped with a thorough understanding of everything pertaining to the question proper results may be arrived at.

The report concludes by saying that the board has concluded to adopt, as a general policy, that no further extension of lines should be made or obligations be assumed by the company, either by lease or otherwise, except to complete the several small branches and extensions now in progress in Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

THE THIRD TERM IN CONGRESS.

People who daily breathe the political atmosphere of Washington City, says the World, and people elsewhere who intelligently read the signs of the times, no longer speculate as to whether General Grant desires a third election to the Presidency. That he desires to be re-elected ; that indeed he intends to be a candidate for re-election, is now seen as clearly as any object in the noonday sun by Democrats and Republicans alike, and by no man more clearly than by Mr. Speaker Elaine, whose remarkable fund of tact and shrewdness is steadily directed upon the knotty problem of making a political funeral for General Grant without sending the Republican party to the grave along with him. That he intends to have and to hold the chief place of power in the Government at least for four years after March 4, 1877, if the having and the holding of that place can be compassed by any means at his command, his own acts are daily placing beyond the doubt of men whom common sense teaches to believe that motives lie behind decisive and persistent action. He has been piteously implored by leading men of the Republican party to disavow these dangerous aspirations, but he has remained sullenly mute while the third-term scheme, like a political car of Juggernaut, has gone over them one after the other, from Dix to Chandler. The people have placed their seal of condemnation on Grant's usurpations in Louisiana, and, being rebuked for reversing the Louisiana election of 1872, he has responded by sending Sheridan to New Orleans to reverse the election of 1874. To relax his hold upon the power whereon he has once laid his hand is a thing which no admonition can teach him to do. With bulldog tenacity he holds his grip upon the throat of Louisiana, as he aims to hold it upon the throat of the American Republic until he shall finally be choked off. He has openly shown his contempt for the Republican party, and has mercilessly snubbed the few men who have evinced a desire to make the Republican party something else than an appendage to Grant. And yet in the pretended interests of that party he demands that Congress shall make him military dictator over the whole country, with a specially implied licence to revolutionize the entire South to the end that the Republican party may be perpetuated in power. He has not only sent Sheridan to New Orleans for the purpose of smothering the voice of the people of Louisiana as it is uttered at the polls, but he has placed him in command of a military district which includes the State of Arkansas. Two weeks ago he asked Congress to take the responsibility for giving Sheridan work to do in Arkansas and in other Southern States ; and his Third-Term spokesmen in the House of Representatives are now urging Congress to take the responsibility, as it is asked to do. More than this, he has very plainly intimated that unless Congress takes strong and decided action to the contrary he will at an early day set Sheridan at work in his third-term campaign. The pretext that there is need for fresh military interference at the South is altogether too thin. The President's Arkansas message is public notification that the third-term campaign is fairly opened. Every Republican in Congress who has half the brains sufficient to justify him in being there knows what is meant by this Arkansas message and the bill proposed in accordance with it. The responsibility of approving or condemning this third-term manifesto is adroitly but heavily laid upon Congress. The responsibility cannot be shirked. What does the Republican majority in Congress propose to do about it ?

THE DEMOCRATIC HOUSE.

Many of the radical organs are raising a cry against the democratic House at Harrisburg, because it has passed so few bills. That's just what the people want —less lawmaking ; the curse of past legislation has been the enacting of 1500 to 2000 laws every winter, more than the cutest Bellefonte or Philadelphia lawyer could keep track of. One of the wisest provisions in the New Constitution is the one which placed a check upon this endless law-making. The people need but few laws, let these be plain and clear of intricacies and one-half the lawyers of the land will be deprived of their fodder.

The democratic House is right, let it vote under the table the deluge of acts brought forward, and the people will sustain its action. We have been governed too much in the past, we all admit, and it were often better if our legislature had no session for half dozen years at a time. Let the ring organs cry as loudly as they please, if the democratic House has proven a check upon wholesale legislation, it will deserve—and it will receive—the approbation of the people.

BUTLER CALLED A LIAR.

Washington, February 25.—Soon after the opening of the session of the House this morning there was a scene on the floor between General Butler and Judge Poland, followed by an explosion, which did not get reported in the Record or the newspapers. Butler accused Poland of bad faith in calling up the Arkansas resolution. Mr. Poland denied it, and Butler reiterated the charge in his venomous way, when the venerable Vermonter straightened himself, and replied, "If you say that, sir, you are a liar, and I can prove it, and I say it on my responsibility."

Butler's reply is not reported, but he subsided, as usual when his enemies face him down.

THE THIRD TERM PLOT.

A Washington correspondent of the Pittsburg Post, points out a startling programme by which the democratic majority in the next congress is to be destroyed. The correspondent says :

The people at large do not seem to fully understand the object of the Southern Political bill. As Messrs. Garfield and Blaine said, it was intended to aid the Third Term project, but they both stopped short of exposing the revolutionary character of that scheme. I have from a reliable source, the precise objects of that scheme and the way it is to be carried out. The main object of the bill is to overthrow all the Southern reconstructed State governments, under the plea that reconstruction is a failure, and must be done over again.

This at once secures the Radicals a majority in the next House, as the overturning of the State governments would destroy the election for Congressmen last fall, and elections being held under the new State governments would return a solid Third Term delegation to Congress, overriding the Democratic majority from the Northern States, and make Grant's progress to a Third Term easy.

Ten State governments are to be overthrown under the programme, unseating sixty-one members of Congress, forty-four of whom are Democrats, namely, Alabama, 6 ; Arkansas, 3 ; Georgia, 9; Louisiana, 3; North Carolina, 7; South Carolina, 1; Texas, 6; Virginia, 8. As a matter of course not a single Democrat could be returned under the military elections to be held in these States, and the transfer of the forty-four unseated Democrats to the Radical side would give Grant a working majority in the next House.

As startling and incredible as this may seem, it is a scheme that is being vigorously pushed by the Administration, and the whip and spur of the caucus are being used without mercy to bring the Republicans to its support. Clothe Grant with the power to suspend the writ of habeas corpus and he will unseat enough Democrats to change the majority in the next House, a project that is being freely discussed even in the White House. Grant himself being in the plot, advised by Butler, Attorney General Williams and Senator Morton.

Let the American people carefully read the utterances of the Administration press, and they will find this scheme advocated, with scarcely the pretence of disguise or concealment.

GEN. HAWLEY PARTING COMPANY WITH THE RADICALS.

Washington, Feb. 26.—During the debate on the bayonet bill in the House, late to-night, Gen. Joseph R. Harley of Connecticut said that he had been all his life a radical in politics, but the time had come when he had seriously to consider whether he could go on with his radical associates. He did not like to part company with them, but he had to do it. He could not agree to put any further or greater power in the hands of the President.

In another column we publish the new Tariff Bill as it passed both houses of Congress. This bill is intended to raise $40,000,000 more revenue, as the administration is spending so much that it can not make ends meet. This does not look encouraging at all for the taxpayer and consuming classes. Economy was promised by the radicals, a reduction of expenditures was to take place, but instead we have waste and extravagance to an extent that makes it necessary to squeese 40 million additional out of the toiling masses by this little tariff bill.

The last straw has been laid on the back of public sufferance by the passage of the Dawes tax bill. It adds thirty-five millions of dollars to the burdens of the people and carries the country back again to war rates. The bill differs from the original in making the whisky tax 90 cents instead of a dollar per gallon, and giving the whole benefit of the advance to the holders of stock in hand, which is not taxed. The stamp-tax on matches is not repealed, and the present duties on imported liquors are not increased. There are other changes of less importance, for which we refer readers to the printed bill on another page. There is hardly a doubt of the concurrence of the senate.

The Force Bill, or Grant's third term bill, by which the southern states are to be put under the President's thumb for next election, has passed the House by 21 majority. But the end of the session being so near at hand, the democrats can talk it to death in the senate, and thus defeat this bold, bad scheme, to enable Grant to elect himself for a third term.

The Force bill, as so often already explained, has for its sole object the giving of power into the hand of the Executive first to declare, without the intervention of Congress, that a State or community is in insurrection, and then to deal with such States in the most arbitrary manner ; and, secondly, to light the match of insurrection or pretended insurrection at the time when and at the place where it will do Grant most good. This power well in hand, the Chief Magistrate can, if he likes, play the part of a Santa Anna, or any other Mexican or South American President, and elect himself whenever he pleases.

THE TARIFF BILL.

Text of the Bill as Passed by the House.

Washington, February 23.—Following is the text of the bill as passed by the House to day :

Section 1. That, from and after the date of the passage of this act, there shall be levied and collected on all distilled spirits thereafter produced in the United States a tax of ninety cents on each proof gallon or wine gallon, when below proof to be paid by the distiller, owner or person having possession thereof before removal from distillery, bonded werehouse, and so much of section 3,251, of the revised statutes of the United States as are inconsistent is hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. That the section 3,300 of the revised statutes be and the same is hereby amended by striking out the words "twenty-four cents a pound," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "twenty-four cents a pound," provided that section 3,394 of the revised statutes be and the same is here amended by striking out the word "five" wherever it occurs therein, and inserting in lieu thereof the word "six" and by striking out the word "sixty" and inserting "seventy-five," [increasing the duty on cigars from five to six dollars a 1,000 and on cigarettes from $2 50 to $2 75 reporter]. Provided that the increase of tax herein provided for, shall not apply to tobacco, cigars or cigarettes on which tax under existing law shall have been paid when this act takes effect.

Sec 3. That on all molasses, concentrated molasses, tank bottoms syrup of sugar cane juice, melada, and on sugar according to the Dutch standard color imported from Foreign countries, there shall be levied, collected and paid in addition to duties now imposed in schedule G, section 2504, of revised statutes, an amount equal to twenty five per cent of said duties as levied upon several articles and grades herein designated. Provided that concentrated melada or concrete shall hereafter be classed as sugar dutiable according to the color of the Dutch standard, and melada shall be known and defined as an article made in the process of sugar making, being cane juice boiled down to a sugar point, and containing all the sugar and molasses resulting from the boiling process without any process of purging or clarification, and any and all productions of sugar cane imported in bags, mats, baskets or other than tight packages shall be considered sugar and dutiable as such, and provided further, that of the drawback of refined sugars exported allowed by section 3,019, of the revised statutes of the United States, only one per cent of the amount so allowed shall be retained by the United States.

Sec 4.—That so much of section 2,503, of the revised statutes as provides that only ninety per centum of the several duties and rates of duty imposed on certain articles therein enumerated by section 2,504 shall be levied, collected and paid, be and the same is hereby repealed, and the several duties and rates of duties prescribed in said section 2,504, shall be and remain as by that section levied without abatement of ten per centum as provided in section 2,503.

Sec. 5.—That the increase of duties provided by this act shall not apply to any goods, wares or merchandise actually on shipboard and bound to the United States on or before the 10th day of February, 1875, nor on any such goods, wares or merchandise on deposit in warehouses or public stores at the date of the passage of this act.

Sec. 6.—Provides that nothing in the act of February 8th, 1875, (the little tariff act) shall be construed to impose any duty on bolting cloths, therefore admitted free of duty, or to require the use of stamps on entries of receipts in pass books of savings banks.

MAJOR POWELL'S WONDERFUL VOYAGE

The following paragraphs from Scribner for March describe the feelings of the Powell party, after completing their voyage through the Grand Canon of the Colorado, one of the strangest and bravest exploits of American explorers :

At night we camped on the left bank in a mesquite thicket. The sense of relief from danger and the joy of success were great. When he who has been chained by wounds to a hospital cot until his canvas tent seems like a dungeon, and the groans of those who lie about him are an increasing torture—when such a prisoner at last goes out into the open field, what a world he sees! How beautiful the sky, how bright the sunshine, what "floods of delicious music" pour from the throats of the birds, how sweet the fragrance of earth, and tree, and blossom! The first hour of convalescent freedom seems rich recompense for all the pain, the gloom and the terror.

Something like this was the feeling we experienced that night Ever before us had been an unknown danger heavier than any immediate peril. Every waking hour passed in the Grand Canon had been one of toil. We had watched with deep solicitude the steady disappearance of our scant supply of rations, and from time to time when we were hungry had seen the river snatch a portion of the little left. Danger and toil were endured in those gloomy depths where often the clouds hid the sky by day, and but a narrow zone of stars could be seen at night. Only during the few hours of deep sleep consequent on hard labor had the roar of the mad waters been hushed ; now the danger was over, the toil had ceased, the gloom had disappeared, and the firmament was bounded only by the wide horizon.

FEARFUL SUICIDE-A MAN LEAPS FROM THE DOME OF THE CAPITOL.

About a quarter past one o'clock this afternoon an unknown man, thirty-five or forty years of age, jumped from the second outside gallery of the dome of the capitol and struck head first on the roof of the main building, a distance of 150 feet below. Of course he was killed instantly, his skull being horribly fractured. He leaped out so far as to almost clear the pediment of the central portico.

One of the capitol policemen recognized him as a poorly dressed white man who has been about the building for several days recently, and who looked as if he were not altogether of sound mind. The matter created a great deal of excitement in the capitol. The terrific leap was witnessed by a number of people who were looking out of the various windows commanding a view of the front of the centre building.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.

McConnelsburg, Pa., Feb 16.—The house at D. B. Mellot, of Belfast Township this county, was consumed by fire today and three of his children were burned to death. Mr. and Mrs Mellot went away on a visit and left the children locked up in the house, and on their return a few hours afterwards found the bones of their children among the ruins.

EXCESSIVE COLD AT OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Ont., February 8.—The weather for the past two days has been colder than any known for years. The thermometer here this morning registered 37 degrees below zero ; at Peche, 32; Desert, 34; Brookville, 33; Parry Sound, 15.

R. B. Fridgens, esq., democrat, was elected mayor of the city of Lock Haven by forty-eight majority.

A GLIMPSE AT NAPLES.

"*Vedi Napoli e poi mori*," say the Neapolitans ; and all strangers say so to ; only the American and the Englishman say it in English: "See Naples and die." A very foolish thing to say, you think. Well you know people often say more than they mean. This saying simply means that Naples is so beautiful that a man cannot find a more lovely place ; and that having seen this city, he might die contented. We, sober-minded boys and girls, who see so much that is beautiful and lovely in life ; who find so many reasons why we wish to live,—we should not be ready to die just because we had seen Naples or any other beautiful city.

But let me tell you a little of this old city Look on your maps, on the front of what we used to call the "boot" of Italy,—just above the "instep." You see how the sea goes a little way into the land and forms a bay, and on that bay is our city—"Napoli ;" or, as we call it, "Naples."

Imagine, then, that we are or a steamer going into this bay of Naples. First, a narrow place where the shores come out into the sea, as if they intended to meet each other, with three beautiful islands resting like stepping-stones between. And here we look over a broad surface of water, spreading in front of us and at the sides like a very large, nearly round, basin, and about twenty miles across. But the air is very clear, and we can see the shores and the houses on them quite as easily as we could see half that distance in New York Bay or Long Island Sound. The scene is so beautiful that an old poet of Naples called it "a piece of heaven fallen upon the earth." The shores generally slope up and back from the water with level country in some places.

On our right we see Vesuvius, the wonderful and dreadful volcano, rising like a black sugar loaf a few miles away, but seeming very near. About half way up from the level of the sea, its sides become very steep and precipitous, covered everywhere with the hard, black lava, and the scoriae which have been thrown from the inside of the mountain through the large crater or hole in the top. There is nothing very beautiful about Vesuvius ; yet it is to be seen from every place near Naples, always black, and sometimes with smoke or steam coming out of its sides, or forming a cloud and floating away from the top. At the bottom of the mountain, and in the valley toward Naples, the eye sees with relief the bright and rich green of trees and fields. Then we see houses scattered along the curved line of the shore,—Resina built over where Herculaneum once stood, and then the city, with its numerous white houses, looking, as some one has said, like a crowd of pilgrims going up the hill, while further on, around this circular shore, we see the celebrated San Elmo, the great fort, on a higher part of the hillside.

The steamer soon touches the dock. Now look out! Beggars without number are there ; they know exactly when the steamers come. How they pester us! If we have taken a hotel omnibus, we shall get through easily ; but if we attempt to walk, we must prepare for a siege. Every man there looks darker and uglier than his neighbor ; you feel almost sure that they are not to be trusted, and yet they all want to carry your satchel or show you where you do not wish to go. So much for being a foreigner and a stranger.

We reach the hotel in time and soon set out to see the city. The hotel is not very different from those in New York—only almost nobody speaks English.

But the city does not remind us of New York. At first we pass along a wide street with the bay at our right, but when we turn off to "see the city," we can easily believe that Naples is more than two thousand years old There is a story—not in the histories—that it was founded by a Siren called Parthenope, and at first called by her name. The story is true as to the name, but we must disbelieve the first part, for a Siren—who tries to attract people—would certainly have planned and built a different city. The houses are high and dingy, the streets, with a few exceptions, very narrow, so that they seem more like cracks than like thoroughfares.

But every picture has a bright spot somewhere. Those streets are paved all over as nicely as a New York sidewalk with large blocks of lava that, when it poured out of the crater of Vesuvius, was soft as mud and hotter than the red iron from a blacksmith's forge. Then this pavement is generally quite clean, and, since the high buildings keep the street shady, and the sidewalks are not much wider than a plank, the people walk in the middle of the streets, which gives it a lively appearance. The balconies and roofs of the houses are often turned into little flower gardens ; for however poor and wretched a home may be, there is generally some one there who coaxes a plant or two into bloom.

But here comes a procession. Stand at one side. A man with a bell, followed by priests in long black gowns, and carrying candles ; also boys with lights. They are going to the house of a man who is dying ; many of the crowd go along ; all are quiet. Perhaps it is a funeral procession with the bier ; then the people remove their hats—a beautiful custom—and make a sign of the cross on their breasts. Now let us go to the "Duomo," or Cathedral, to see the worship. The Cathedral of Naples was begun in the year 1272, or six hundred years ago. At the sides, as we enter, there are little rooms, something like large, dark bay windows, without any window. These are called "chapels." In one we may see a marriage ceremony ; in another, a baptism ; in another, a funeral service. The Roman Catholic churches are always open for any service or worship.—*Prof. Isaac E. Hasbrouck, in St. Nicholas for March.*

CHRISTIANITY AND SCIENCE.

In the current discussions of the relations of Christianity to science, there is one fact that seems to have dropped out of notice ; yet it is full of meaning, and deserves, for Christianity's sake, to be raised and kept before the public. Who, or what, has raised science to its present commanding position ? What influence is it that has trained the investigator, educated the people, and made it possible for the people to comprehend him ? Who built Harvard College ? What motives form the very foundation-stones of Yale ? To whom, and to what, are the great institutions of learning, scattered all over this country, indebted for their existence ? There is hardly one of these that did not have its birth in, and has not had its growth from, Christianity. The founders of all these institutions, more particularly those of greatest influence and largest facilities, were Christian men, who worked simply in the interest of their Master. The special scientific schools that have been grafted upon these institutions are children of the same parents, reared and endowed for the same work. Christianity is the undoubted and indisputable mother of the scientific culture of the country. But for her, our colleges would never have been built—our common schools would never have been instituted. Wherever a free Christianity has gone, it has carried with it education and culture.

The public, or a considerable portion of it, seems to forget this, or has, come to regard Christianity as opposed to science in its nature and aims. It is almost regarded, by many minds, as the friend of darkness, as the opponent of free inquiry and the enslaver of thought. The very men who have been reared by her in some instances turn against her, disowning their mother and denying the sources of their attainments, and to-day she has herself almost forgotten that it is her hand that has reared all the temples of learning, framed the educational policy of the nation, and, with wide sacrifice of treasure, reared the very men who are now defaming her.—*Dr. J. G. Holland, in Scribner for March.*

THE MORNING SERMON AT PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

There was more than the usual pressure at the doors of Plymouth Church on Sabbath morning, and Mr. Wood, the sexton, was obliged to send for an extra police force to keep the crowd in line. Mr. Beecher, when he arrived, had to reach his platform through the small door at the back of it, being unable to make his way through the multitude which blocked up the entrance. He selected for his text Mathew v: 5, "Blessed are the meek, for they shall inherit the earth." Mr. Beecher said :

The teachings of the Savior are full of moral paradoxes ; there is an eternal truth in them all, and yet they all of them are but the general expression of truth. "Blessed are they that mourn," and yet people have not been accustomed to think mourning a pleasure. "Blessed are they who are persecuted," and yet persecution has not been regarded as among the treasures of life. "Blessed are the meek," Yes, the good, round-faced, sunshiny man, sitting in a corner, has no care, and in business has a very good thing ; but when one says they shall inherit the earth"—the meek inherit the earth ; "Why," say men, looking back, "where did you ever find one of these moonshiney faces that was worth anything when affairs were imminent ? One wants will-power, then ; when the world's face has changed there have been armies in the field ; the great force of life have not been derived from this meagre, moonshiny meekness of quiet men that let people punch them and do not strike back ; but let them do as they have a mind to." It is as if zero should be put at the head of all arithmetic. Now, if we should read that Cuvier or Agassiz in the animal kingdom represented that sheep dominated over all other animals, or that nightingales or canary birds ruled our falcons and eagles, it would not now sound more strange than it would be to say the meek shall inherit the earth. If it should be said that they should have a quiet, pure heart—yes, that we would admit ; but to say that we are to govern, to take that quality regarded as springing from weakness, that has in it apparently less force than any other —to elect that to the supremacy, and say it shall be the magistrate, it shall possess, it shall inherit the earth, this great warring race, red with blood, crashing with armies, combining with all forms of victorious force, rolling through the air as the waves, storm-heated, roll through the ocean—to say that meekness shall inherit this is too much for anybody ; and yet it is very remarkable it is not the utterance of a later period, not the utterance of a Jewish uninspired person, as Renan would say. It is the testimony of sacred writers of the Bible down through the period of 4,000 years ; years when, by reason of weakness, polygamy and slavery among good men were not counted as grave crimes ; down through all the ages it has still been the testimony of the old Testament, namely, that the moral element is the strongest ; humility, purity, righteousness shall govern, and the meek shall inherit the earth. This was the utterance of that robust warrior, David, though it was not by meekness that he gained everything he got ; but when he was inspired to speak by reason of his experience he saw that this was the truth, even in his day, and declared that, after all he saw there was something more than, and superior to, the sword, and declared that the meek should inherit the earth.

If you take the trouble with your concordance to run through the terms of meekness, you shall see the testimony all the way through, from beginning to end ; and this to me is one evidence of the inspiration of the Scripture, that long before men found out anything of theology, there was faith in certain moral tendencies, which has been growing ever since, and the fidelity of the sacred writers in regard to these settled elements is very significant to me. What is meekness? Are we quite right in our understanding of it? I have assumed all the way through that meekness was in your estimation a sort of still, quiet disposition that is developed by what is meant by the quality itself, for it is quality and not a faculty, and therefore it includes in it the conduct of the reason, of the moral sentiments, of the social affections, of the passions and appetites, and takes in the whole mind ; and characterizes the peculiar mode of character ; and it is all the time acting in a given spirit or temper, it is the holding of the whole mind when in great activity, and especially under abuse and provocation, in circumstances that tend to give the greatest amount of force to the whole mind, holding the mind in a calm, gentle and sweet mood, so that the action which proceeds from it shall proceed from a higher nature and not from its passionate or lower nature. Our experience teaches that in times of collision the men that are meek are, after all, the men that make headway.

It is so in the secular concerns of life. If a man has got deeply in your debt, and you fear he is going to fail, you don't go rushing to his house and say, "You owe me $50,000. Now I want you to secure that debt instantly." No ; you invite him to a dinner at Delmonico's, and you talk gently to him, and you wheedle him into an arrangement, and you go home satisfied, for the meek has inherited that man's property. Men understand this by experience ; how they must carry themselves with all greatness and meekness. As the old housewives keep pennyroyal and all sorts of sweet herbs for all occasions, so all men in their business transactions keep a lot of sweet herbs for special use. It is not meant that the meek shall inherit the earth as the worrier inherits it ; but it is the declaration that the highest parts of our nature shall dominate over the lowest. The world is slow to believe that this is the universally correct principle "He who has an enemy and can crush him, a fool if he does not strike," says the world ; "he is a fool it he does," says the word of God. "He that hath a burden and can shake it off, is a fool if he does not do so," says the world ; "he is a fool if he does," says Christ ; "take my yoke upon you, and learn of me." In worldly affairs those men are successful, who have faith in moral excellence that will enable them to wait through years ; to build slowly, that they may build preciously ; and that is the secret of the best success that is known. All success that comes about by the touch of the lower faculties is swept away in a moment ; but he who builds on the foundation of moral qualities, builds never to need insurance ; neither time nor fate nor death can touch or harm him, and in the long run the firmer qualities influence men more than any others.

Who are the men that are known to-day, that every child knows ? In the main, they are the men that bless the world ; the benefactors ; the good men, inspired by justice and righteousness. We hear of Alexander, but there is none of his blood in your veins or in mine ; but Plato—in your blood, and mine beats Plato's blood, and New England is just as much platonic as New York is a cross between the Greek and the Hebrew.

Five men of the name of John Smith are members of the Arkansas Legislature, and the coincidence is said at times to be a serious impediment to the routine of legislation.

A recent decision of the Patent Office indicates that no more patents for medical compounds will be granted. The examiner refuses a patent, first, because the applicant had not invented or discovered anything ; second, because the alleged invention was not useful ; and, third, because the production of this and similar preparations is a mere matter of skill.

NOTICE.—The books of S. S. Wolf, will remain for a short time at his late place of doing business, after which they will be placed in other hands for collection, hence early attention is required of all persons interested.
PETER HOFFER
Feb 4 tf MRS. C. E. WOLF, Adm'rs.

SEEDS AND PLANTS.

C. C. The True Cape Cod Cranberry, best sort for Upland, Lowland, or Garden, by mail prepaid, $1 per 100, $6 per 1,000. All the New, Choice Strawberries and Peaches. A priced Catalogue of these and all Fruits, Ornamental Trees, Evergreens, Shrubs, Bulbs, Roses, Plants, &c., and FRESH FLOWER & GARDEN SEEDS, the choicest collection in the country, with all novelties, will be sent gratis to any plain address. 25 sorts of either Flower Garden, Tree, Fruit, Evergreen, or Herb Seeds; for $1.00, sent by mail, prepaid. WHOLESALE CATALOGUE TO THE TRADE. Agents Wanted.
B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries and Seed Warehouse, Plymouth, Mass. Established 1842.
Jan. 28.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

To the Editor of Centre Reporter.
ESTEEMED FRIEND :
Will you please inform your readers that I have a positive
CURE FOR CONSUMPTION
and all disorders of the Throat and Lungs, and that by its use in my practice, I have cured hundreds of cases, and will give
1,000 00
for a case it will not benefit. Indeed, so strong is my faith, I will send a *Sample, Free,* to any sufferer addressing me.
Please show this letter to any one you may know who is suffering from these diseases, and oblige,
Faithfully Yours,
DR. T. F. BURT.
69 WILLIAM ST., New York.
4 mar. 26 1.

Ho! for Sussman's!!

Just opened in his new quarters in Bush's Arcade.

A LARGE STOCK OF

Trunks,
Valices,
All kinds of
Leather & Shoe Findings

Shoemakers call and see SUSSMAN for cheap stock.

BUYS AND SELLS

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED.
dec 3. t-f.

Miller & Son,
CENTRE HALL, PA.
DEALERS IN
PURE DRUGS
AND MEDICINES,
CHEMICALS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERY, NOTIONS, FANCY ARTICLES FOR THE TOILET, &c., &c., &c.
PURE WINE AND LIQUORS, for medicinal purposes.
Trusses & Supporters in great variety.
Also, choice
CIGARS AND TOBACCO,
and all other articles usually kept in a first class Drug Store.
Prescriptions carefully Compounded.
25oct tf MILLER & SON.

CENTRE HALL
FOUNDRY & MACHINE SHOPS
CO.

The undersigned having taken possession of the above establishment, respectfully inform the public that the same will be carried on by them in all its branches as heretofore.
They manufacture the CELEBRATED TRUE BLUE CORNPLANTER, the best now made.
HORSE POWERS, THESHING MACHINES & SHAKERS, PLOWS, STOVES, OVEN DOORS, KETTLE PLATES, CELLAR GRATES, PLOW SHEARS & MILL GEARING of every description, in short their Foundry is complete in every particular.
We would call particular attention to our EXCELSIOR PLOW, acknowledged to be the best Plow now in use, shifting in the beam for two or three horses.
We also manufacture a new and improved TRIPLE GEARED HORSE POWER, which has been used extensively in the northern and western States, and has taken precedence over all others.
We are prepared to do all KINDS OF CASTING from the largest to the smallest, and have facilities for doing all kinds of IRON WORK such as PLANING, TURNING, BORING, &c.
All kinds of repairing done on short notice
VAN PELT & SHOOP,
jan21-1y. Centre Hall.

CENTRE HALL
COACH SHOP,
LEVI MURRAY,
at his establishment at Centre Hall, keeps on hand, and for sale, at the most reasonable rates.
Carriages,
Buggies,
& Spring Wagons,
PLAIN AND FANCY,
and vehicles of every description made to order, and warranted to be made of the best seasoned material, and by the most skilled and competent workmen. Persons wanting anything in his line are requested to call and examine his work, they will find it not to be excelled for durability and wear.
may 8tf.

LEVI MURRAY,
NOTARY PUBLIC, SCRIBNER AND CONVEYANCER,
CENTRE HALL, PA.
Will attend to administering Oaths, Acknowledgement of Deeds, &c, writing Articles of Agreement, Deeds, &c, may15

P. B. WILSON. T. A. HICKS.
WILSON & HICKS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Hardware and Stove Dealers
Builders Hardware
CARRIAGE MAKERS GOODS,
SADDLER'S TRIMMINGS,
ALL KINDS OF HARDWARE AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.
STOVES.
SPEAR'S ANTI-CLINKER STOVES & DOUBLE HEATERS
which will heat one or two rooms down stairs, and same number above. Cost very little more than single stoves. These are the best parlor stoves made.
SUSQUEHANNA COOK
STOVE.
This stove has large ovens, will burn hard or soft coal and wood. Every one warranted to give perfect satisfaction.
WILSON & HICKS,
mar15 tf Bellefonte, Pa

DR. A. J. ORNDORF.
DENTIST.
Is still located at Pine Grove Mills and is now prepared to travel to the homes of patients at a distance and render any desired service in his line, in the best manner, of best quality and at reasonable rates. Insertion of new dentures made a specialty. *Teeth extracted without pain*
21 jan 74

NOTICE.—The undersigned has purchased at Constables sale on Saturday Jan. 30 1875, the following property, formerly belonging to James Weaver ; 1 Cow, 1 Sewing Machine, 2 Pigs, Household and Kitchen furniture and will leave it in his possession at my pleasure.
MRS. ANNA FIKE.
Feb. 17 3t. Snyder Co. Pa.

NOTICE is hereby given that the commissioners appointed by the Court of Quartar Sessions of Centre County, to inquire into and report upon the propriety of dividing the township of Ferguson in said county, into two election precinct, have reported in

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

THURSDAY MARCH 4, 1875.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Our friends will oblige by sending us items of local news in their locality, give us the facts only, and we will put them in shape, also notices of deaths and marriages.

Any one sending us the names of six new subscribers, with the cash, will be entitled to receive the REPORTER one year free.

The REPORTER being read by nearly every body on this side of the county, where it has a larger circulation than any two papers, will be found the best medium for advertising business, sales, &c. &c.

☞Subscribers to the Reporter, residing outside of Centre county, should remit us 10 cents, yearly, for postage which we will pay here; this reduces the postage to one half, as the sum paid by them for one year's postage was 20 cts.

☞Public Sales should be advertised in the Reporter, as it goes to nearly every family in the valley.

SALES.—

H. A. Larimer's sale, south of Milheim, Feb. 25.

Mary A. Ross's sale, Gregg twp., large farm stock, March 11th.

J. H Meyer's sale, farm stock, near Centre Hall, March 4th.

P. Breon's sale, near Bellefonte, March 16

J. A. Haine's sale, near Churchville, March 23.

Sale, Dr. Van Valzah, dec'd Spring Mills, March 17.

Sale of And. Housman, State College, 24 March, farm stock.

Sale of Ed. Kline, Centre Hill, 24 March, farm stock.

Elias Kramers sale, Penn, 6 March.

And. Stover, decd, Haines, sale, 11 March.

Mich. Ream, Gregg, sale 16 March.

Sam'l Long, Miles, sale 17 March.

John Ocker, Miles, sale 18 March.

Jacob Gephard, Penn, sale 19 March.

☞Subscribers changing their post office address this spring, should not fail to notify us of the fact, and furnish us the name of the office they remove too, to that the Reporter can be mailed accordingly.

——About six inches of snow fell on Monday forenoon, 1st inst.

——Wednesday, 3rd, set in with a fierce snow storm.

——The Laubach farm near Hublersburg, was sold to W. F. Cryder for $10,000.

——Hugh Larimer on about first of April, next, will become proprietor of the Centre Hill store, now carried on by A. W. Graff.

——A. W. Graff wants persons having accounts to call at Centre Hill and settle. See notice.

——The next thing on the carpet is the election of Co. Superintendent. The candidates for the place are already on the move. The election comes off early in May. Candidates visiting the editor are limited to 2½ minute speeches, and not to speak more than once upon the same subject.

——The Logan House, in Loganville, has been purchased from the stockholders by Mr. Joel Kleckner, of that place, who will take charge about the first of April, and continue the hotel.

——An aged citizen, Mr. Geo. M. Wasson, died at Cedar Springs on the night of the 22d instant. He had passed the allotted three score years and ten, and was aged 83 years.

——The family of Mr. Mark, of Gregg township, were poisoned, last week, from the effects of eating "wurst" which had been done up in common earthen crocks, the glazing of which—a poisonous matter—became loosened and mixed with the contents of the crock. Medical aid had to be summoned, by which fatal results were prevented.

——At Hugh Larimer's sale, in Penn twp., on Thursday last, a pair of buttchainer, still in good order, were knocked off to Gib Larimer. These chains were made 50 years ago for Gib's father, and after the death of the latter, were bought by Hugh Larimer at the sale of deceased's personal property, and now they have been bought back again by his son Gibson of Pleasant Gap.

—This is the first time in the memory of man, says the Salt Lake Tribune, that Great Salt Lake has been frozen and the mercury has not been below zero this winter. Here is a nice question for scientists to explain.—Who cares about that as long as Sechler & Co., in the Bush house Block sell the cheapest and best groceries.

In England, recently, a tin of beef, which had been prepared for the soldiers in the Crimea in 1856, was recently opened and its contents found perfectly sound and wholesome.—Just so at Sechler & Co's, in the Bush house block, anything you buy of them canned or other groceries, you always get a perfectly sound and wholesome article, cheap.

Mr. Beecher thinks the wickedest thing in the world is to thump a child on the head. This is undoubtedly true. The best way to punish a child is to pour hot beeswax down its back.—Yes, and the best way to benefit mankind in general is to sell them nice and cheap groceries. Just the plan followed by Sechler & Co., in the Bush house block, Bellefonte.

——TWENTY YEARS.—Last Saturday evening, 20th, the friends of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Bowers, residing in James street, "happened in" on them by way of reminder that it was their china wedding-day. The party was a very pleasant one, and some nice souvenirs of the occasion were left with the happy couple.—*Akron (Ohio) Daily Beacon.*

Mr. and Mrs. Bower were formerly from Aaronsburg, this county, and we congratulate the happy couple. May their matrimonial years continue to be crowned with perennial bliss.

Township officers elected on Tuesday 16.

Ferguson Twp.

Justice—J. Gates.
Constable—J. Keller.
Judge—J. Miller.
Inspectors—S. J. Gates, J. S. Krape.
Assessor—Henry Kreps.
School Directors—C. Snyder, J Hebberling, Wm. Bailey.
Supervisors—S. Gates, A. Hoy.
Overseers—J. F. Kreps, J. T. McCormick.
Auditor—G. W. Homan.
Clerk—J. M. C. Sample.

Harris Twp.

Judge—R. M'Farland.
Inspectors—J. G. Irwin, D. F. Taylor.
Justice—W. L. Sellers.
Assessor—A. Hess.
Overseers—A. Keller, W. W. Leech.
Supervisors—W. Lytle, P. Kuhn.
School Directors—J. P. Ross, A. W. Dale.
Constable—Adam Stover.
Auditor—R Kendell.
Clerk—T. Dale.

Miles Twp.

Justice—Sam'l Gramly.
Constable—John Wate.
Assessor—Dan. Brumgart.
School Directors—Geo. Weaver, John Shafer.
Overseers—John Hubler, Henry Corman.
Judge—Reuben Kreamer.
Supervisors—Adam Shafer, Geo. Brumgart.
Inspectors—Adam Bair, A Shafer.
Auditor—J. B. Kreamer.
Town Clerk—Jos. Weber.

BARGAINS, BARGAINS.—In closing out our winter stock, we offer special bargains to all in Clothing, Furnishing goods, Hats, Caps, Boots, and Shoes, Cloth and Rubber Overshoes, Trunks, Valises, &c., &c. Call at the Clothing Store, Milroy.
Respectfully,
4mar.2t. Z. P. KRISE.

——Mr. Harvey Mann, of Bellefonte, who was injured by a railroad collision, in Ohio, a short time ago, died in consequence.

Mr. Mann died in Ohio and his remains were brought home for burial. The funeral took place on Thursday, and was attended by a large concourse of people.

——Mr. J. M. Seltzer, formerly of the Loop, is engaged in the Drug business in N. Y. City. Mr. S. is a young man yet and his industry and perseverance have been enabled him to establish himself in the great metropolis of the country.

AS BROAD AS CIVILIZATION.—The agent of the Wilson Sewing Machine Company will, in a few days, sail from San Francisco for Chili in South America, where he will open a Branch House and exhibit the world renowned Wilson Shuttle Sewing Machine at the grand exposition to be held at Santiago under the auspices of that government. By this step the Wilson Sewing Machine Company will complete the circuit of the globe. They have already immense agencies in China, Japan, British Indies, England, France and other parts of South America. Supreme in its superiority over all other sewing machines, the Wilson goes on widening its field year after year, carrying the blessings of a cheap capable and perfect sewing machine to the remotest haunts of civilization. Machines will be delivered at any railroad station in this county, free of transportation charges if ordered through the Company's Branch House at 227 and 229 Broadway New York.

They send an elegant catalogue and chromo circular, free, on application.

This Company want a few more good agents.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY.

The Nittany Valley Variegated Marble—Fine Specimens in the Hands of a Gentleman of Williamsport.

Our esteemed fellow citizen, Geo. A. Cramer, Esq., a year or more ago secured in the east end of Nittanyvalley, about two miles from Mill Hall, Clinton county, a large tract of land, having therein extensive beds of variegated marble of diverse qualities and figures. These marble quarries are located on the south-east side of Fishing creek. The layers of marble are very regular, ranging from two to four feet thick, and lying almost horizontal, in a perfectly sound condition, and in such position—and under the circumstances—the rocks remained at "home," and therefore "live."

The quality, variety and favorable location of these rocks render their location exceedingly valuable. The growing demand for wrought stone, ornamental building, and monumental purposes, will doubtless call into use all the variety of marble in the quarries in a short space of time.

Similar rocks may be found in all our limestone valleys, but being disturbed and broken, are worthless, and not practicable for manufacturing. A gentleman who has devoted a great deal of his time for the past twenty-five years on the subject of geology, and who is quite familiar with the various limestone formations throughout Pennsylvania, says that he has not found anywhere similar rocks under so favorable condition for manufacturing, and his opinion is that if those rocks were properly prepared, they would find a market over a number of the states, as he is persuaded they could be quarried and manufactured very cheaply; and being only two miles from railroad and canal transportation, could be transported to all points at such rates as to afford them to builders and monumental marble men at very reasonable prices and yet pay largely to the company or party producing them.

Some fine dressed specimens of this marble are now in the possession of Mr. Cramer, which are well worth looking at. Among them are the following: Ruins marble; black, mottled, with pure white specks of crystallized silex; yellow ribboned, resembling petrified wood in its structure, but which is stone deposited in a large layer, and easily polished as smooth as glass. This quality is peculiarly adapted to ornamental work, such as clock frames, furniture and lamp vases. All the different varieties of marble found in this quarry are susceptible of a high polish, and being of a homogeneous, close structure, must be very valuable, and once known to builders and others will be in great demand.—[Bulletin.]

SPAWLS FROM PENN.

For the Reporter.

Penn township had five candidates for constable, and the result was they elected one of the tallest they had. viz: Daniel Geary of Penns Creek.

The majority of the voters in some other townships, desired to have a *camel* represent them at Harrisburg. How queer that would sound.

On Thursday morning 18th ult. Col. Jos. Adams, of Millheim, retired from the table, walked into another room took a seat, and in a few moments more his time was numbered and his spirit had taken its departure into eternity. Only a few days before he was able to be about being out in town.

During the freshet of last week all the bridges in Penn township (crossing Penns creek,) were endangered. The ice on the creek was about two feet thick some places and being frozen fast to the frames, when the water raised the ice broke in the middle and being fast at the frames it raised the bridges also. They were almost impassible. The frame under the bridge at the forks was torn out by the ice, the bridge however was considered safe for an ordinary load to pass over. Some few driving over it on Thursday and Friday and on Friday night broke down.

Some time ago a cigar peddler stopped at one of the hotels in Millheim, putting his wagon in the shed, and in his absence a certain class of fellows (not belonging to the hotel) took an inventory of his stock taking as their commission four boxes of cigars. That was rather rough on the peddler, say boys.

The Millheim Grammar School gave a public exhibition on Saturday evening last, in the Town Hall at Millheim. The programme consisted of essays, declamations, dialogues and select reading. Quite a respectable audience had assembled and all passed off quietly, decently and in order, all honor is due to Prof S. O. M'Curdy and his School for the getting up of this entertainment.

A certain chap from Sugar Valley, boing out on a wedding stopped at Kreamer's hotel, and upon leaving handed the hostler 25 cts, as usual the hostler put the money in his pocket when the man demanded some change, saying twenty-five cents was too much. We would have returned all and unbitched the horse again for nothing.

Mr. H. A. Larimer's sale amounted to the snug sum of $1900 within a few dollars only. Hugh looks pleasant since.

Mr. Jacob Gephart will sell his farm stock at public sale, with the intention of quitting the farm and going to New Berlin with his family. Mr. Gephart wants to educate his children at the New Berlin Seminary, and thinks this the cheapest plan. 10 S. C.

CAUTION.—We hereby caution the public against buying infringments on the Champion Washing Machine, Gipson's patent. See that the machine you buy is patented, for any machine possessing real merit, that is not an infringment is patented. Parties buying infringments are liable to prosecution with the vender of such machine.

We are the only authorized agent for Centre county of the Champion Washing Machine. Parties wishing to test the machine at their houses will be accommodated by addressing, Z. P. KRISE.
4mar 2t. Milroy, Pa.

——LOST—A brown fur cape between this place and Linden Hall. The finder will oblige by leaving it at this office.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF CENTRE COUNTY FROM JAN. 1st 1874 TO JAN. 1st 1875:

JOHN B. MITCHELL, Treasurer of Centre County.

Jan, 1, 1875. DR.

To cash from former treasurer.	$ 4 675 54
To taxes outstanding Jan 1, '74	34 916 41
To taxes assessed for 1874	35 409 52
To taxes from Unseated Lands	4 067 70
To cash from Unseated Lands redeemed	938 85
To cash from Com'rs of Centre county	3 734 16
To amount transferred from Military fund	66 54
To cash from Estrays	6 22
To conscience fund	5 00
To amt. over pd. by treasurer	6 126 31
	$ 89 966 25

CR.

By amount of outstanding taxes Jan, 1st, 1875	$39 304 45
By commissioners warrants paid by treasurer	46 667 81
By amount in hands of officers for collection	903 12
By exonerations & commissions	1 081 37
By Tr's. salary and allowance for stationery	2 010 00
	$89 966 25
By balance due the treasurer	6 126 31

JOHN B. MITCHELL, Treasurer, in account with the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

1875, Jan. 1. DR.

To outstanding taxes at last settlement	4 129 55
To taxes assessed for 1874	4 179 61
To amount overpaid by treasurer	1 024 06
	$9 333 22

CR.

By amount outstanding taxes	$5 442 78
By amt. State treasurer's taxes	3 494 56
By exonerations & commissions	138 51
By amount in hands of officers for collection	174 87
By treasurer's commissions	82 50
	$9 333 22
By balance due treasurer	$1 024 06

MILITIA FUND.

Jan 1, 1875. DR.

To amt. outstanding Jan 1, '74	$595 18
	$595 18

CR.

By taxes outstanding	$366 76
By amt. transferred to county	66 54
By exonerations & commissions	158 38
By treasurer's commission	3 50
	$595 18

RELIEF FUND.

Jan 1. DR.

To amount outstanding at last settlement	$120 98
	$120 98

CR.

By amount outstanding	$ 26 15
By amount in hands of officers for collection	94 83
	$120 98

We, the auditors of Centre county, do hereby certify that we have examined the above accounts of John B. Mitchell, treasurer of said county, and find them correct.

Witness our hands and seals this 6th day of Jan. A. D., 1875.

SAMUEL FRANK, [L. S.]
A. J. GRIEST, [L. S.]
ADAM YEARICK, [L. S.]
Auditors.

EXPENDITURES.

Commissioner's pay—		
Samuel F. Foster on act. of service as com'r 1874	$ 698 46	
Bal. due for work on U. L. for '74 & '75	271 96—	$ 970 42
A G Hinton on act. of services as com'r '74		525 00
Sam'l Gramley for bal due on services 1873	63 00	
On act. services as com'r 1874	326 00—	386 00
R H Forster on act. of services as com'rs clerk		791 48
Jury commissioners		35 42
Co. auditors & clerks settlement 1873		140 00
PUBLIC BUILDINGS.		
Daniel McGinley lumber for court house		$ 43 45
R Hollabush repairs to treas. office		13 25
D H Yerger masonry for safe		5 00
Wm Donal painting & graining		8 50
Geo O'Bryan repairs to treasurers office		8 00
J W Campbell & sons blinds for Court House		10 00
Hen. Hoffman lumber & work at Court H.		88 46
Jno McDermot C. H. pavement outside	427 30	
Jno McDermot C. H. pavement inside	738 20—	1 165 50
H F Bartley repair to jail		7 62
Jno McDermot repair to furnace flues		5 00
H Hoffman repair jail	73 64	
H Hoffman " stable	5 30—	78 94
Jno S Loneberger iron roof for jail		837 44
Bellefonte car Co. lumber for flooring &c.		93 42
Galbraith & White plumbing		40 80
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Nora M'Allister washing for prisoners and cleaning jail & offices 1874		173 75
R M'Knight gas bills		264 40
Jno Fellenbaum iron bedsteads for jail		60 00
J R & C T Alexander coal bills		725 44
J Gronoble indexing dockets		45 00
A Pomeroy & Co. county atlas		10 00
J H Dobbins, M. D., medical attendence prisoners		70 00
R F Rankin & Co. medicine for prisoners		4 75
J C Williams medicine for prisoners		3 85
Geo O'Bryan office furniture		73 50
Soll Derr wood for jail		3 00
Dan'l Lutz "		14 00
Jno Lutz wood for Court House		4 00
I Guggenheimer mdse for jail		77 20
Fryberger & Moran mdse for C. House		3 00
Henry Derr whitewashing & labor at jail		9 75
H Derr nursing McMullin in jail		15 00
A Schroyer & Son mattrasses jail		58 00
M G Ryman ice for C. House		6 50
Frank Miller cutting wood		3 20
Bellefonte borough water tax		4 00
James F Weaver bal on commissions on state tax 1873		100 00
Com'rs expense to Lock Haven		55 30
Freight paid on chairs for registers office		5 00
W H Wilkinson & Co. boarding jury in case of Com. vs Norris		50
Dan'l Garman boarding jury in case of Com. vs Durst		63 00
Furniture for registers office		19 50
Sam'l Brugger plan of bridge &c.		18 00
Jacob Shrom repairing matting		8 00
John T Johnston postage		2 50
Alexander Green removing ashes		15 04
Gephart & Gramley qualifying assessors		3 00
H P Tregiulmy map of Boggs twp		7 00
David McCloskey watching fires in unseated lands		100 00
Jno Mallory bill of smithing		15 00
D S Keller Agricultural Society		75
S Hano pens for office		100 00
Henry Hoffman making case for jury wheel		2 50
J H Harris steel pens		5 00
John D'Dermot cleaning flues and repairing heaters at jail		4 00
John H Morrison will book for registers office		11 85
Wm J Kealsh auditing records		35 00
John H Morrison will book for recorders office		17 50
Wm F Murphy & Sons deed book recorders office		18 50
Wm Man dockets for prothonotarys office		29 55
H Y Sitzer stationery		50 51
Bellefonte Press Co. binding assess books		23 00
A Williams appearance docket		17 00
Scalp premiums		943 95
Road damages		934 00
Commissioners notes paid		9 123 41
Interest paid		3 134 41
Jurors pay		4 578 56
Court Reporter		250 00
Constables pay		432 30
Court crier's pay		110 00
Tip staves		210 00
Insurance on Public Buildings		360 00
Hospital for insane Danville		958 31
State lunatic hospital Harrisburg		384 66
Western Penitentiary		487 94
Inquisitions on dead bodies		123 78
Commissions in lunscy		51 00
Bartrim Galbraith janitors pay for 1873		515 00
" for 1874		30 00
Premiums paid to collectors		45 00
Com'rs paid att'ys collections		28 37
B F Shaffer sheriff on act.		260 00
J G Sankey bal. or com'rs service		440 00
Wm Furey on bal. for service as commissioners clerk		589 68
Aaron Williams proth'y bill rendered for 1873		82 32
B M Magee teacher institute 1873		11 00
Refunding taxes on unpaid acc't.		737 67
State tax paid		1 181 43
Redemption of unseated lands		602 93
Refunding overcharged taxes on unseated lands		1 382 00
Ref'd J B Mitchell, treas., for costs on U. L. bought by Co.		216 27
Commonwealth costs paid		2 188 97
Bridges & bridge views		1 677 49
Road views		554 40
Assessors for assessment & registration 1874		2 546 94
Elections		1 578 19
PRINTING.		
P Gray Meek balance 1873		912 85
" " " 1874		600 00
W W Brown 1874		10 00
Fred. Kurtz balance...1873		260 00
" " 1874		175 00
ET & R P Tuten		213 95
George W Foot		141 00
		$46 667 81

B. F. SHAFFER, Sheriff, in account with Centre County for year ending Dec. 31st, 1873.

CR.

By summ'ing jurors & returning venires	$ 277 20
By notifying jurors not to attend	20 00
By conveying Durst, Garner & Baye to penitentiary	225 00
By conveying Helen Smith and others to hospital for insane	140 00
By conveying Geo Jones and Jno McKinney to house of refuge	150 00
By am't paid hospital for support of Helen Smith	39 00
By mdse bought for jail	2 00
By repairs paid for jail	1 70
By care of David McMullin	10 00
By making bed ticks and filling same and washing bedding, towels &c., during year	25 00
By boarding prisoners as per bill rendered	1 185 50
	$2 030 40

DR.

To county order as per account of commissioners	300 00
Balance	1 730 40
	$2 030 40
Jan. 1, '75, By bal. due B F Shaffer	$1 730 40

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } ss.
CENTRE COUNTY.

We, the undersigned Auditors of Centre County, do hereby certify that in pursuance of an Act of Assembly entitled, "An Act relating to Counties and Townships and County and Township officers," we met at the Commissioners office, at Bellefonte, on the 1st Monday of January, 1875, and did audit, and settle and adjust the several accounts set forth in the foregoing statement. In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals this 15th day of January, A. D. 1875.

SAMUEL FRANK, [L. S.]
A. J. GRIST, [L. S.]
ADAM YEARICK, [L. S.]
CENTRE COUNTY, SS.

We, the undersigned Commissioners of said County do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct statement of the receipts and expenditures of said County from the 1st day of January, 1874 to the 1st day of January, 1875.

A. C HINTON,
SAMUEL GRAMLY,
J. N. HALL,
Com'rs of Centre County.

Outstanding taxes due by collectors, Jan. 1, 1875.

'65 M Murphy Burnside	$ 176 32—	176 32
'69 D F Fortney Bell'f't	490 78	
J M Bush Patton	75 98	
D Hosterman Haines	138 03—	704 79
'70 D Derr Bellefonte	567 84	
S Brickly Howard	68 57—	336 41
'71 H Carten Bellefonte	207 28	
E Hunter Philipsb'g	10 04	
A J Hassinger Benner	287 32	
Jno Minick Gregg	160 26	
S Brickly Howard	45 59	
Jos Shaffer Walker	53 56—	1 248 65
'72 W Riddles Philips'g	63 69	
T Marshall Benner	151 05	
J C Walker Boggs	160 26	
J M'Closky Curtin	164 38	
S Neiss Gregg	420 27	
Jno Ward Half Moon	256 97	
David Bell Gregg	163 57	
David Harter Marion	117 88	
Geo Stover Potter	395 16	
Jas Gates Snow Shoe	324 79—	2 158 42
'73 C Brown Bellefonte	414 19	
E H Carr Milesburg	161 48	
S Yearick Benner	122 97	
Dan'l Kislow Boggs	248 91	
K Kierchoff Curtin	213 17	
A Hoy Ferguson	355 96	
D Bartges Gregg	631 80	
Jno Ketner Haines	201 39	
W T Leathers Howard	30 23	
W Spangler Liberty	223 35	
L C Rarich Marion	630 44	
Jonas Stine Patton	210 47	
Dan'l Musser Penn	302 68	
P D Neff Potter	189 94	
J Thompson S. Shoe	181 33	
Jos Ross Spring	700 56	
E Turner Worth	11 80	
W Riddles Philipsburg	720 46—5 471 13	
'74 Jos Fox Bellefonte	8 450 60	
R Poorman Boggs	1 066 62	
David Lohr Benner	1 877 77	
Carson Burnside	90 28	
F Kierchoff Curtin	249 94	
George W McWilliams Ferguson	2 591 47	
Fred Zettle Gregg	2 426 84	
S B Wilson Harris	3 126 44	
A Hosterman Haines	1 882 06	
W T Leathers Howard township	724 58	
Jno McElwain Howard borough	239 84	
D W Kline Huston	410 28	
Wm Cross Half Moon	673 23	
W W Spangler Liberty	625 90	
Perry Condo Marion	1 249 63	
Jno A Miller Miles	1 472 88	
E H Carr Milesburg	409 20	
W Riddles Philipsb'g	957 54	
R M'Cormick Potter	3 532 63	
Wm H Reed patton	859 25	
Mich Kerstetter Penn	1 473 33	
H B Wilcox Rush	1 013 51	
D H Yeager S. Shoe	276 99	
Jos Ross Spring	2 291 30	
Jno S Fink Taylor	221 57	
Wm Spotts Union	387 27	
F M Lucas Unionville	125 02	
Mich Shaffer Walker	1 361 35	
Elias Turner Worth	311 37—45 140 14	
In hands of att'ys for collection	1 225 82	
	$46 365 96	

FINANCIAL EXHIBIT OF CENTRE COUNTY.

Jan 1, 1875. CR.

By outstanding taxes	$45 140 14
" Unseated lands	2 000 00
By notes held by Com'rs	508 30
" &c., in hands of att'ys for collection	1 361 64
Due from borough of Bellefonte	831 75
Due from townships	1 071 21
Due from Sam'l F Foster	28 46
Due from P Gray Meek	50 00
Due on State tax acc't 1874	157 37
	$51 148 87

Jan 1, 1875. DR.

To amount of notes and bonds due to sundry persons	$38 241 69
To Jno M Mitchell, treasurer	8 126 31
To B F Shaffer, sheriff	1 731 40
To T Z Kline, bal. due on acc't	519 07
To John G Sankey bal. due on acc't	200 00
To P Gray Meek bal. due on act.	1 360 64
To A C Hinton bal on services 1874	82 50
To Sam'l Gramley " " &c.,	201 00
To R H Forster " " &c.,	208 52
To State tax	1 826 62
To bal	1 858 51
	$51 148 87
By bal in favor of county Jan 1, 1875	$ 1 858 51

ACCOUNTS SETTLED, AND AMOUNTS PAID INTO THE TREASURY BY COLLECTORS SINCE JAN. 1st, 1875.

1870 Dan'l Derr Bellefonte	$	13 70
1871 Jos Shaffer Walker		50 55
1872 Thos Marshall Benner		96 00
Geo Stover Potter		62 33
1873 Dan'l A Musser Penn		100 00
Jos Ross Spring		55 00
Daniel Bartges		110 00
E Turner Worth pd. in full		
W W Spangler Liberty		50 00
J Thompson S. S. pd. in full		
J Ketner Haines " "		
Jonas Stine Patton " "		
Albert Hoy Ferguson		24 00
P D Neff Potter pd. in full		
Dan'l Malone Boggs		100 00
1874 Jos Ross Spring		348 20
Perry Condo Marion		114 00
D W Kline Huston		140 00
John S Fink Taylor		50 00
Mich Kerstetter Penn		720 00
Jno McElwain Howard boro		56 00
Fred Kirchoff Curtin		22 25
Elias Turner Worth		167 26
John A Miller Miles		738 15
Wm H Reed Potton		281 46
Robert M'Cormick Potter		1 100 00
A J Hosterman Haines		675 00
G W M'Williams Ferguson		753 00
S B Wilson Harris		1 006 50
R B Poorman Boggs		120 21
Fred Zettle Gregg		990 00
Mich'l Shaffer Walker		493 00
David Lohr Benner		378 00
Jos Fox Bellefonte		695 79
Wm F Leathers Howard T.		25 00
Wm Cross Half Moon		146 00
Wm Spotts Union		81 25

——STORE FOR SALE.—The store of S. S Wolf, dec'd, in Centre Hall, is offered for sale on very reasonable terms. The stand is one of the best in the valley, and offers an excellent opportunity to any parties wishing to go into business.

PETER HOFFER,
Feb 4. MRS. C. E. WOLF, Adm'rs

INDIAN NEWS.

Washington, Feb. 21.—It appears from official data that the number of Indians captured by United States troops in 1873 was 227; Indians killed by United States troops, 405; citizens killed by Indians, 44; soldiers killed by Indians, 48; and during six months of 1874 the number of Indians captured by United States troops was 73; Indians killed by United States troops, 158; citizens killed by Indians 36; soldiers killed by Indians, 3. The list of captured Indians embraces 159 Modocs, men, women, and children, and from 100 to 150 men, women, and children, of the Tonto Apaches, being a part of over 900 who left their reservation and were killed by United States troops sent out by the Post Commander to bring them back to the reservation, which attempt they resisted or evaded: also the killing of 193 men, women and children, Apaches, of Camp Verde (the details are not given); and, also the killing of fifty three men, women and children of the Apaches, Eikimingin, an Apache Chief, San Carlos Agency, was arrested and put in the guard-house by order of the officers in command at that post. He escaped and fled to the mountains, and his example was followed by a large portion of the reservation Indians. United States troops and Indian scouts, under the orders of the officer in command, pursued and attempted to bring them back, and the Indians resisted, with the above result.

SPRING IN CALIFORNIA.

[*San Francisco, Call., Feb. 15*]

Nature is putting on its spring garniture. A succession of several warm days has caused the shrubbery and trees to leaf out, while the hills everywhere verdant. A point has been reached in the season when but little interruption is expected in the prevailing growth from severe frosts or cold winds. In certain favorable localities the grain has attained a height of from one to three feet, and we read of one valley field in which the wheat stands six feet high. In the southern portion of the State the plains are dotted with wild flowers. The farmers look out upon these cheerful auguries of a prosperous harvest. All that will be needed for a full realization of their hopeful anticipations is the coming of the usual April and May showers. These are not required in any great profusion to insure the crop, and the miners are satisfied with the rains and snows that have already fallen. The rivers and mountain streams are full to overflowing. All the reservoirs and ditches are surcharged with water, and the supply promises to be sufficiently abundant, with the acquisitions from the spring thaw, to last far into the summer. What more could be desired from a bountiful Providence? Now is the time for the shivering denizens of the Atlantic slope to pay our State a visit. The Charms of the "Happy Valley," as depicted in Rassellas, are here outdone. Combined with all the beauties which nature has so generously lavished on her landscape and mountain scenery, will be encountered soft, genial and healthful airs—amid which the poet will find inspiration and the artist subjects for his easel.

THREE LITTLE BROTHERS PEDDLING BASKETS DIE OF THE COLD IN THE ROAD—PARENTAL CRUELTY.

Oneonta, Feb. 20.—The particulars of a sad case of death by freezing have been received in this place from the town of Exeter during the intensely cold weather that prevailed here all of this week. The victims were three boys, named Patrick Martin and Michael O'Brien, the first aged eight, the second ten, and the third eleven years. They were brothers, living with their parents in Exeter. The father and mother are lazy and dissipated people, and live on the fruits of the labor of their children, who were seven in number. The four oldest made baskets, and the three others just named traveled on foot about the country selling them.

On Tuesday last the thermometer in the town of Exeter marked twenty-five degrees below zero. Mr. and Mrs. O'Brien told their three little children that they must start out with a lot of baskets. The boys begged to be allowed to wait until the weather moderated. They were poorly clad and were barely able to keep warm in the miserable house in which the family lived

The brutal parents forced them with threats and beatings, however, to go out with the baskets. They started in the direction of Westville, some miles distant, over a bleak and desolate road, hilly and in some places badly drifted. Each boy had a number of baskets tied to him reaching above his head. When last seen alive by any of the family they were struggling up the hill away from the house, two of them weeping bitterly. They never reached Westville.

Wednesday morning a gentleman who was driving from Westville over the Exeter road saw the bodies of three children lying in the road. Each had a number of baskets tied around his body, and the largest of the three had his arms around the neck of the smallest. It needed but a glance to enable the gentleman to see that the boys were dead, and had doubtless been frozen to death.

Frozen traces of tears on the cheeks of each one. The bodies were taken to Westville, where they were recognized as those of the three little basket peddlers, who were well known throughout the section. They were taken home, and when it was learned that the little fellows had been driven out in the cold to sell their baskets the popular indignation was intense against the parents. If there is any legal punishment it will be invoked on the unnatural father and mother.

The ice gorge at Lewistown raised the new bridge, at that place, and caused it to fall into the river one day last week.

Incendiarism among the striking miners in the Pennsylvania coal regions seems to be on the increase.

There is a great ice gorge in the Delaware and Port Jervis is threatened by inundation.

At Halbert's Bend, above Lackawanna, there is an ice gap a mile long, 50 feet high and 500 feet wide.

In Cochecton Falls there is a jam 80 feet high and a mile long. A body of ice from Ten Mile River to Bridge No. 9 fills the river from bank to bank, 2 miles long and 30 feet thick. From Cochecton Falls the water is dammed back 7 miles, flooding the flats to Callicoon.

The report that the bridge across the Delaware at Milford, Pa., as threatened by the breaking up of the ice at that point is incorrect. There is no break in the river below this point.

Harpers' Magazine for March is an unusually good number, containing, among other things, an article on Carrlouture in the Middle Ages, by James Parton, one on Lost Empires, illustrated, by Eugene Lawrence, and one on The Last Journals of David Livingstone, by T. J. Conant. No other periodical can ever take the place of Harpers'.

FRANCE.

The Assembly Recognizes the Republic

Paris, February 24.—The Assembly today finally passed the bill for the organization of the Senate by a vote of 448 yeas to 241 nays.

The clause implying a recognition of the republic, which had a majority of one only, on January 30th was finally adopted by a vote of 433 yeas to 262 nays.

The River Holston is forty feet above low-water mark at Knoxville, Tenn., and rising eight inches an hour. The gas works are under water and several houses, mills and bridges have been swept away.

Fifty-one residents of Owen County, Ky., are on trial for conspiring to prevent the Deputy United States Marshal from executing court processes.

Three of the leaders of a gang of counterfeiters have been arrested in Massachusetts and committed for trial.

It is reported that Bender, the Kansas murderer, has been arrested near Florence Arki.

——A terrible accident happened in St. Andrews church (Catholic) New York, on Friday. While the congregation were at worship and the house thronged with people, a part of the building caved in and buried many in its ruins. A rush was made for the doors, and men, women and children were trampled under foot in the stampede. Five persons were killed, and many injured.

Chicago, Feb. 20.—The Baltimore and Ohio railroad has sold over $30.000 worth of tickets at this point in the last three days, in consequence of its reduction in rates.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted and all persons having claims against Graff & Thompson and the undersigned are requested to call and settle their accounts with James M. Lashell, at Centre Hill, on or before the 31st day of March, next. Prompt attention to the above is requested.
1mar.3t. A. W. GRAFF.

CAUTION.—An indentured boy, named Wesley Edger, in the 17th year of his age, having run away from me, I hereby caution all persons against harboring or trusting him with any thing on my account, as I will pay no debts contracted by him. WM. WEAVER, farmer,
Feb. 25. 3t. Farmer's Mills.

PUBLIC SALE,

There will be offered at Public Sale, at the residence of the undersigned, near State College, Ferguson twp, on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24th, the following property: Three Head Horses, 14 Head Horned Cattle, 2 Hogs, 1 Centre Hall Threshing Machine, and 1 Milheim Mower, 1 Hay Rake, Gum Springs Grain Drill, 1 Plantation Wagon, 1 Spring Wagon, Plows, Harr

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Fruit Garden.

Selections of various kinds of fruits for planting out the coming spring should be made early, and ordered in time to set out as soon as the ground will permit. In planting a fruit garden for family use, select to embrace both early and late sorts of each kind. With care in selecting, the season of each fruit may be greatly extended.

If new blackberry and raspberry settings are to be made in the spring, and plants are not at hand, order at once, as they start so early that they cannot be planted too soon after the ground is open.

There is now a great variety of strawberries, the plants are remarkably cheap, and every one, rich and poor, should have an abundance. A bed of a few rods in extent will supply a large family, if cultivated properly.

Currants coming soon after the strawberries and raspberries, supply a place held by no other fruit; provide enough bushes to freely supply the table during the season, and for jellies and other uses. New plants are easily made from cuttings made either in the fall or early spring, and in two or three years these plants will be be abundant bearing, and with proper pruning and manuring may be made to produce fruit of extra size. During mild weather, when the wood is not frozen, prune the bushes and preserve the cuttings in sand in the cellar. The Versailles (red) and white grape are the most profitable. Every spring a dressing of well-rotted manure should be given, and a thick mulch applied to keep down all the weeds.

Gooseberries require the same general cultivation as currants, but need more pruning to give the plants an open head to admit light and air. The American varieties are best, among these, Houghton's and Downing's seedlings are favorites.

The garden culture of the grape is so simple that it is strange that no more vines are planted. The number of varieties is now large and the experience of others in the neighborhood is the safest guide in selecting. We have given from time to time the various methods of pruning and training the vine. The matter is not difficult, the one thing to bear in mind is that the fruit is produced on the new growth, which will start this year from the buds now on the canes. In pruning, all the buds are cut away, save those needed to form new canes.

Cooking Food and Feeding Stock.

E. W. Stewart, of the *Live Stock Journal*, advocated cooking for cattle, because it renders digestible certain parts of food that are indigestible if uncooked. He detailed experiments in which it appeared that one-third of the nutriment, especially in natural food, was not digested without cooking, and that consequently one-third was added to the value of such food by steaming or boiling. Another important end is also gained by the rapidity with which cooked food digests. Hay is a normal food for cattle—that is, its bulk is well adapted to the bovine stomach, and the elements of its nutrition are in good proportion for nourishing the body and for producing milk. But it is so slow of digestion that a cow cannot possibly digest enough to fill her capacity for milk or for producing flesh if it is fed to her in a raw state, nor would that capacity be likely to be filled with the addition of raw meal. But when both are cooked the utmost capacity is readily attained.

He explained at length the nature of bovine digestion, showing that much better results are obtained when fine food is mixed with coarse. He had fed fine food to cattle ten or fifteen minutes before killing and had found it invariably in the fourth stomach, but food having a certain degree of coarseness was always found in the first stomach or paunch. He took these experiments after fasting the animals sixteen hours. He never found any freshly swallowed food, either coarse or fine, in the second or third stomach. He did not, however, advocate cooking as a universal practice. If the herd is small the cost and labor of cooking might be greater than the advantage gained. But it will, he thinks, pay well in large herds.

Farm Notes.

There are one hundred and twenty men residing in six counties in California, who are credited with owning 3,140,000 acres of land.

An old, experienced farmer once said to a new beginner in farming: "Young man, let me give you a little piece of advice, will you? Never stir up your soil deeper than you are able to manure it." This is an axiom which it is well to remember.

A good deal of loss comes from wintering the wrong kind of stock, and also from wintering stock in the wrong way. Winters in the New England and Middle States are a heavy expense to the farmer, and still a great many farmers carry over stock that is of no more value in the spring than it was in the fall.

A *Maine Farmer* correspondent cured a "cribber" of taste for stall-feeding by saturating all the lumber within reach with kerosene. "If a horse is inclined to bite through the bottom of the feed box, fit some pieces of board into it, with the grain of the wood running toward his body, and he will make no progress, and soon give up the job."

D. C. Fisk, of Shelburn, believes in keeping pigs to make manure, and that if farmers whose stomachs are too weak to digest pork would go to work with their own hands instead of hiring men to clean out their hog-pens, they would soon be able to digest pork or almost anything else. Such had been his experience. Better raise pork and use it than to raise tobacco and use that.

An Indiana correspondent reports a number of instances in that State where farmers who had become wealthy from st ady pursuit of their legitimate business for a lifetime, have recently lost their entire estates by speculation or by joining hands with their sons in outside enterprises, with the merits of which they had only slight acquaintance. Doubtless these instances can be multiplied throughout the country, but they all teach the one lesson: "Stick to the business you understand, and never place a mortgage on the farm."

Beecher on Revivals.

At a Friday evening meeting at Beecher's church, one of the members queried whether they didn't want a big revival once in a while in the church to stir up things—would not a Moody—the great revivalist in Scotland—be of service? Mr. Beecher answered:

Use everything—Moody and anti-Moody. All that will do good. Now, Moody is built five feet one way and fifteen feet the other. He is an enormous engine, and can make more steam in one hour than you (speaking to the member) can make in a week, and he hammers his way through. He is good in his way; but there is a use for dew as well as for rain storms. Now, those calliopes and the doodl-ye-ups that steam around the bay screeching and making such tremendous music are powerful things; but because my Æolian harp, by which I sit at twilight and listen to those strange, low, weird tunes that come through it, does not screech and bellow like the steam-music machine, am I to kick it aside in anger? No; there is work for the harp, the riddle, the bassoon, and the horn. God works in every way. The great pumps out at Ridgewood reservoir pump with a great giant's black engine thousands of gallons a minute, and we look at them and go up and down and say, "Whew! there's power for you!" But in the meadow on the hillside, in the grass stalks, there is more pumping done in one night than they can do in a week, and there is no noise and no coal or fire. So all the forces of nature make no observation, and God's kingdom comes without observation.

Spring is Coming.

Ho! oh ho! the winds are saying—
"Spring is comin', full of mirth;
You may hear her footsteps patter
Lightly on the frozen earth.
Storms may wake and winds be wailing,
Clouds be black with icy rain;
Yet be sure the grass is creeping
Upwards to the light again."

"BUCKET SHOPS."

Scenes During a Tour of Inspection---"Velvet Rooms"---How and Where the Multitudes are Demoralized.

At the distance of about a block from Police Headquarters, New York, is a "bucket shop," "distillery" or drinking saloon, known in the neighborhood as the "Morgue." Although it is a place where people drink—and drink a great deal—it does not come within the rank of what is known as "saloons;" and although the proprietor, like many other owners of similar places, ostentatiously calls it a "distillery" in large black letters on a white board running from the front wall some distance into the street, it is not a "distillery;" but, though few persons use the title in speaking of the den, it is a "bucket shop." A "bucket shop" is a large or small open store, piled up with barrels, where poor people go to drink alcohol. There is no bar or fixture of any kind within the place—at least there used not to be. The size of the glass prompted the name given to the shop, the idea in connection with it being that the customer gets a "bucket" of stimulating liquor at a low figure. There are nearly a thousand of these "shops" in New York city, and they are spread all over it. Attached to each "bucket shop," at the rear, is a place partitioned off, which is called the "velvet room." The name is a satire of the most refined acidity, for nothing like velvet ever approaches the "room," unless it may be some very threadbare relic of a grand lady's finery or the wornout skeleton of a theatrical skirt. Sleeping drunkenness and wild blasphemous rioting and quarreling are frequent enough in the "velvet room," and they are accompanied with vermin, rags, filth, and sodden sawdust. The "velvet room" cannot be described—that is, decently—nor can it be imagined by a decent person; it must be seen to be understood. No difference or distinction is made there between age, size, sex or color. The "bucket shop" is a leveler of every degree, and the "velvet room" is the even plane into which it rushes them. A most absolute and perfect freedom reigns there, the inhabitants being the judges of what is offensive and what is not. Habit brings indifference, and the result is that everything is permitted, and nothing is looked upon as out of the way. The sexes are on a most equal footing there, a woman being as good as a man as long as she has money to treat. Many of the frequenters of the "bucket shop" live in the "velvet room." The only time they spend out of it is while they are about the streets "grubbing" the money to buy "drinks." On entering the "shop" they never say whisky or alcohol or gin; only, "Gi' me a drink." If they were to use any of these names it would be merely as a pleasant little joke or a matter of fiction, for there is but one material in the place, although that is variously colored to give some foundation for the change, according to the mood or temper of the drinker.

When the "velvet room" is filled to its greatest extent the drinkers file down upon the "shop" floor, at the bar, or anywhere they can find space. With a generosity not to be found among the upper classes of liquor dealers, the "bucket shop" man rarely turns his customers into the street when they are drunk. As soon as they enter his place is at their disposal, and they make the most of it. That in some measure accounts for the abundance of filth in all of them and the affection they seem to feel for it, as they rarely attempt to remove it. A reporter accompanied one of the inspectors of excise in his visits, and thus describes it: The "Morgue" was the first place that came in the line of inspection. It had been in full blast for a couple of hours when the inspector went in, and the result was all over the floor. The difference between it and the other Morgue was that it was much more crowded. Presently a tall, stout woman marched boldly in, and, stopping in front of the counter, said: "Gi' me a drink!" then, turning to a half sleeping man sitting on a box beside the counter and with his head leaning against it, she added:

"Get up, Bill, and take a drink."

"Bill" did not get up, for he was not able; but he held on to the counter and lifted himself into a sort of half-standing position in obedience to the invitation. While he was doing this—it took some time, although he was a young and vigorous looking man, and the barkeeper was filling the glasses—the woman walked over to another, sleeping on a pile of barrels against the wall opposite the counter, and slapping him soundly on the back, went on, in a loud, hoarse voice: "Full again, Fritz! That's the third time to-day! Well, I'm sorry for it, I'd like to have treated ye, I've got a quarter." She turned from him and to the counter. By that time the barkeeper had deposited the two "drinks" of alcohol and put down beside the glass another huge glass containing water. The woman grabbed one of the "drinks," looked at "Bill"—who was tremblingly reaching for the other—an instant, and said, "Here's to ye, Bill," and tossed down the drink, without a wink. She then touched her lips with the water in the huge glass. "Bill" declined it altogether, with a shake of the head, never vouchsafed a word to any one and quietly and slowly settled himself down again upon his box, as he had risen from it. The woman sauntered out as she had entered, the barkeeper resumed his dogged, imperturbable air, and the sleepers continued their snoring. Wherever you see two or three of these "bucket shops," you may be sure a pawnbroker is not far off. First the money goes for it, then the clothes, until none are left. Of a Sunday morning this place is full; while the people are going to and in church over the way, these here are in a state of drunkenness. There is a side door there leading into the hallway, through which they come in and go out, and you'll find heaps of them lying drunk in the backyard any Sunday.

Down the street was another very hard place. It was larger than the "Morgue," had more barrels in it and a more inviting "velvet room." It was was crowded too, in the shop and in the "velvet room," showing that business was in a thriving condition. Three or four men in the "room" were treating the same number of women, giving them drink from a large glass which seemed common to the party. In their midst was a good-sized black bottle, containing liquor, and on the floor was one of the women already drunk. Two of the others seemed well on the way to the same goal, the fourth, being stout and strong, young too, and not yet much weakened by the liquor, appeared likely to last out to the end of the course. Around the stove seven or eight men lounged heavy and silent, looking as if they had but one business in life, and that was to inhale the smoke and steam from that stove. But one man was asleep in the place, and he was on top of a huge pile of barrels against the side of the wall. A squeezing, half rubbing together movement of the hands was noticeable in all of them, and they were all bent in the shoulders, and had the same slouching, cringing, hang-dog carriage of the body. Not one stood erect or boldly like a man or lifted his eyes to meet those of another man. They had every one of them some feeling of being there on sufferance. They all showed their conviction of the knowledge on the part of the barkeeper that there was not a cent among them, or he would soon have it, and they hung about that stove with an air that plainly begged they should not be thrust into the street.

After going into five or six places in the same street, Hester street became the objectionable point of inquiry. From the gas house, on the corner of the street, the opposite block, just out of the Bowery, presented a striking panorama. At least a hundred women hovered and buzzed around it, going into the "shops" and coming out wiping their mouths with the backs of their hands. Almost every shop and basement in the block is devoted to the sale of liquors, and the customers of each are "unfortunates." In the basement there were sixteen women, and in a shop even with the sidewalk there were eleven when the inspector entered. Five of the eleven were standing drinking at a counter, from behind which a woman was serving them, and the other six were in the back room being waited on by the husband. From Hester street the inspector turned into Mott street, examined several "shops" in that thoroughfare and passed on to Bayard street. He went into two immense places in that street, nearly opposite each other. Both were doing a thriving business, and the customers in both were the same poor, bloated, ragged, shivering, miserable wretches. Standing in front of one, he pointed to a house on the north side of the street, about three doors from Baxter street, "That," he said, "is a private establishment. Let's go in. The "private establishment" consisted of two rooms off the first floor, but admission was not so easy as the inspector's invitation seemed to imply. When he pushed the door it would not yield, and after he had knocked several times it was only opened a few inches by a young woman who held in her hand the heavy bar that secured the place from unknown visitors. After a good deal of pushing and demanding on the part of the inspector the young woman finally opened the door and admission was obtained.

In the front room was a kind of counter, behind it a counter containing few bottles and glasses, and on it three bits of candles in brass candlesticks that gave light to the place. Against the partition that divided off the rear compartment, in which the family lived, were three huge casks of alcohol, and at a table near one of the windows at the other end of the room were four children, seated around a table, playing with a pack of cards. A child just able to stand, was at the head of one of the enormous casks; with its hand upon the wooden spigot, and with the other it caught up some of the drops that were falling into a bucket and brought them (it was a girl) to her mouth. The mother of the children was in the back room when the inspector made his appearance; but she quickly came forward and took her evidently accustomed place behind the bar. "This 'shop,'" said the inspector, "is frequented by a set of quiet people, who come here to play cards, get drunk and sleep." There is no sign out, no evidence of what is going on within on the front, and the upper part of the house is inhabited by the usual occupants of tenements. Here they have it on the premises, no necessity to go out. Eight or ten other "shops" ended the inspection for the night.

A Valuable Institution.

"The Fraternity," is the name given to an unostentatious but valuable institution in Salem, Massachusetts. Similar charities are established in many cities, but "The Fraternity" has some features peculiar to itself. The boys of the streets are invited to come to the well-lighted, warm and comfortable rooms of this establishment and enjoy themselves. They may talk, play at games, read, listen to music, or, if they choose, be instructed in the rudiments of education, or even in more advanced studies. The main room is devoted to amusements, being furnished with small tables and chairs. A lady directress sits in this room and gives out the checkers, dominoes, puzzles, or whatever articles are required for the games, all gambling and betting being prohibited. Adjoining this room is a reading-room amply provided with newspapers and magazines, and connected with it is a library of about 1,500 volumes. These books are loaned to the boys, and it is a noteworthy fact that out of the large number taken out not more than half a dozen have been lost, although no other pledge is exacted for their return than the name and residence of the borrower. There is a room, also, devoted to instruction. Sometimes an amusing or instructive lecture is given, suited to the tastes and capacities of the audience. The boys go and come as they please. All that is required of them is to behave as well as they can. And it is remarkable what restraint they maintain, how clean and tidy they try to make themselves, and how much comfort and enjoyment they seem to take in the arrangements made for them. Although the evening visitors vary from two to six hundred, seldom is any boy sent away for misconduct. If any excitement occurs, a few persuasive words from the directress is sufficient to quiet it. Girls are allowed the privileges of the library, and recently a suggestion has been made that an amusement room should be provided for them also. Institutions similar to "The Fraternity" may well be multiplied. Pleasant occupation in cheerful rooms will keep street boys from mischief, from crime, and from prison.

The Royal Present.

A reporter was permitted to see Mrs. Fitch's regal present at the New York Custom-house. Eight immense round stones, surrounded by smaller ones, are linked together at equal distances by two rows of smaller stones, four of the links containing twenty stones each, and four others sixteen stones each. Another row of smaller diamonds is fastened in five festoons to the lower row of the front links, at equidistant intervals from each of the large diamonds. From each point of contact hangs an immense pear-shaped diamond, surrounded by smaller diamonds, the fastening being of filagree gold work, dotted with still smaller diamonds. There are seven of these pendants. On each side of the center pendant, and between the festoon and the lower row of the main link, is a medallion of filagree gold work, studded with large and small diamonds. The central ones of these on the left medallion, a stone of about four carats, is pronounced by experts to be the best stone in the collection on account of its exquisite purity and brilliancy. The diamonds are so arranged that they gradually increase in size from the back toward the front, except in the festoons, in each of which the largest diamond is in the center, the others graduating upward toward the point of fastening. The link, festoon, and surrounding diamonds range from one to four carats in size. The large round stone in front is five-eighths of an inch in diameter, and the others are but little smaller. So much for the necklace. The upper part of each ear-ring is composed of two solitaire stones, of four and six carats respectively, one above the other, the lower one set in gold filagree work dotted with small diamonds. Beneath these, from a gold branch studded with small diamonds, hangs an immense pear-shaped diamond, surrounded by smaller diamonds to match the necklace. The jewel casket is of red morocco, stamped with a gilt flowered border, and lined below with dark purple velvet, and above with lavender-colored silk.

How a Little Boy Died.

A Virginia City (Nev.) paper has this little paragraph: "Little Eddie Nye, who was run over by a flat car last evening, and was so badly injured that he died next morning, was a rare bright child, and one of the best children in the city. Just before he died he sang 'The Beautiful River,' with a voice as sweet as though he had caught the tones from the softer shore, on the brink of which his spirit was then trembling. After the song he repeated a little prayer which his mother had taught him. The child all his life had a lisp, but his last prayer fell from his tongue without a halt or quaver, but rather steady and clear, and yet with a far-off tone, as though another's voice of infinite sweetness had seized upon his lips in the supreme moment, to leave an echo in his anguished mother's ears which should last as long as life. Shortly after the little prayer, the sunny eyes closed and little Eddie was gone. On Sunday his funeral attracted the whole city, and there was not a dry eye around the dear child's bier."

A Cure for Diphtheria.

A correspondent says: Take a flat iron and heat it a little on the stove; on this apply a very little pitch (not gas) tar, have the iron hot enough to make a good smoke. Then let the patient take into his mouth the small end of a funnel, and have the smoke blown through the funnel into his mouth. Let the smoke be inhaled well into the throat for a few minutes five or six times a day. In very bad cases, it might be well to use it oftener. After this, let the patient lie on his back then break up small pieces of ice and put them into his mouth, and let them go as far down to the roots of the tongue as possible. When they have dissolved, put in some more; this will keep down the inflammation.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

tems of Interest from Home and Abroad.

A railroad train containing King Alfonso and his suite was fired into by Carlists..... The bank building, the Congregational Church, and several other buildings at Farmington, N. H., were destroyed by fire. Loss, $100,000..... Two children of Julius Block, at Portsmouth, Ohio, were scalded to death by the upsetting of a water boiler on the stove. Mrs. Black was also badly scalded in trying to save them..... In the United States district court, Trenton, N. J., Judge Nixon fined James Parker and James Griffin $2,000 and costs for selling liquor and tobacco without having paid the special tax..... A Berlin special dispatch says Prince Bismarck has given no intimation to any one that he intends to resign, and he is likely to remain in office as long as health permits..... For the first time in forty years people crossed the North river at New York on the ice during the cold snap..... The new tariff bill of the United States proposes to tax high wines $1 per gallon. The tax is now seventy cents. It increases the duty on imported liquors. It adds four cents per pound to tobacco. It repeals the tax on matches. It adds twenty-five per cent to the tax on syrups and molasses, and puts on the ten per cent. taken from various imports some time since.

The recent arrest of a man in Hayti with a human head in his possession has led to the discovery of a society of cannibals in the interior. Their chief, Tonie, and eighty of his accomplices have been captured. It has been proved that they were addicted to eating human flesh, and all will be executed. The head has been identified as that of a woman who disappeared some time ago. Her body has since been found with portions missing..... The Rev. Arthur Brooks, of St. James Church, Chicago, has resigned and accepted a call to the Church of the Incarnation, New York, at a salary of $10,000..... The United States National Association of Stove Manufacturers have fixed the rate at which stoves are to be sold at 6¼ cents a pound for common, 7 cents for medium, and 8 cents for best..... The insurgent General Ducharme has been killed and his whole staff taken prisoners in Peru. Gen. Quevedo has routed the remaining insurgents at Guiria, in the eastern part of the republic. Peace has been re-established in the east and center. In the west the trouble is limited to the State of Coro, and there it is expected to end soon..... News from Bolivia says that the passengers of the steamer Yanoare, of Lake Titicaca, describe the condition of affairs as still worse than before reported. In the revolution of December 23, in favor of Quesada, the town of La Paz was sacked and over 700 inhabitants, including many old men, women and children, were put to the sword. The pillage and murder lasted four days..... The proposition of the Conservatives in Louisiana for a settlement of the difficulties there has been rejected.

The Spanish government has issued a decree calling out 70,000 men for military service, 15,000 of whom are to be sent to Cuba..... The Bank of Spain has advanced the government of King Alfonso 100,000,000 reals..... Prussia has prohibited the importation of American potatoes..... The widow of the late Emperor of China did not commit suicide, as was reported. Her Majesty is said to be *enceinte*, and, should the issue be a son, he will be the legitimate heir to the throne..... The Tilton-Beecher trial was postponed on account of Mr. Evarts and one juryman being delayed by the ice on the East river ..... A fire in Hartford, Conn., destroyed property valued at $230,000..... The Judiciary committee of the New York Assembly was instructed to investigate the charges that alterations had been made in the last year's Supply bill..... Railway travel was greatly impeded in the North and West by snow and ice during the late storm. Many roads were entirely closed..... A man, supposed to be Bender, the notorious Kansas murderer, was captured in Arizona by two men who had tracked him through Western Texas and New Mexico..... The New York State Senate confirmed the nomination of A. Melvin Osborn, of Greene county, to be justice of the supreme court in the third judicial district in place of Theodore Miller, resigned..... Savigny, the distinguished Ultramontane, is dead..... A grand jury in Chicago has indicted all the papers there for publishing lottery advertisements..... A resolution was adopted in the New York Legislature calling on Congress to extend the time in which soldiers are required to settle on homestead lands..... One boy was burned to death and another seriously injured by a fire in London, Ontario..... The National Grangers adopted a resolution that manufactures ought to be encouraged in the South.

The new Bounty bill, passed by the United States House, proposes to pay $8.33⅓ per month to all soldiers and sailors who served in the war of the rebellion, deducting from this amount the bounties already paid by the general government and States. It will cost, it is estimated, from seventy-five to one hundred millions of dollars..... A den was broken up in New York in which an old man had seventy-five boys, from eight to fifteen years of age, of whom he was making thieves..... It is said that during the cold weather in New York the water pipes were frozen, and that a fire under even ordinary circumstances would have proved a Chicago or Boston conflagration..... The National Grange adopted a resolution asking the United States Congress to aid the Texas Pacific railroad..... Rufus Hatch swears that $2,000,000 were taken from the Pacific Mail treasury by its officers on false vouchers ..... The barracks of Fort Sill, Kansas, were burned and all the Indian prisoners escaped..... Poor Marshal Bazaine receives nothing but insults from Frenchmen in Spain..... Judge Wellford, of the circuit court of Richmond, Virginia, rendered a decision that no execution can be made to sell property of the State for debt..... Sixteen business houses were burned at Independence, Mo..... Gov. Gaston, of Massachusetts, has signed the new State Detective bill, abolishing the present constabulary on the 1st of March..... Evan Morris, of Pittsburgh, Penn., has issued a challenge to row any man in the United States a five-mile single-scull race for $1,000 to $2,000 a side. The race to take place in April on the Monongahela, at Pittsburgh.

A riot occurred recently among the Chinese prisoners in the Singapore jail, and sixty-seven persons were killed, including sixteen of the keepers of the jail..... In the British House of Commons, Mr. Lopes, by the advice of Mr. Disraeli, apologized for and withdrew the offensive expressions he had used in regard to the Irish Home Rulers..... A fire at Darien, Ga., destroyed property valued at $100,000. It was the work of an incendiary..... Henry G. Freeman, the oldest member of the Philadelphia bar, excepting Horace Binney, died recently, in the eighty-sixth year of his age. He was admitted to the bar in 1800..... Mrs. McCarthy was found dead on the floor of her house in Portsmouth, N. H., having frozen to death while intoxicated..... Darcy Boulton, Q. C., M. P. P., and Grand Master of the Ontario Orange Grand Lodge, died suddenly in Toronto of apoplexy..... In the English House of Commons Mr. Bourke, Under Secretary for the Foreign Department, in reply to an inquiry by Mr. O'Clery, said that instructions would be sent to Mr. Layard, the British Minister at Madrid, to recognize Alfonso as King of Spain.

There is still talk of serious troubles at Yeddo in China and Japan..... The Pacific Mail is trying hard to secure its subsidy..... Another proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for the election of President and Vice-President by the people is before the United States Congress..... Aspinwall has again been outraging an English subject and trouble is apprehended..... A bill is before the Pennsylvania Legislature authorizing the use of unclaimed bodies of convicts and others for the promotion of medical science..... General Burnside, at a banquet in Providence, R. I., said that he saw no great occasion for alarm in the election to Congress by the Southern people of a large number of ex-officers of the Confederate army..... The constitutional amendments were passed by the House of New Jersey, and to make them law they must be accepted by a vote at special election..... John Mitchell has been elected to the British Parliament from County Tipperary, Ireland. Mr. Disraeli gave notice in the House that he would move a resolution declaring him incapable of election, as he had been convicted of felony, and sentenced to transportation..... Henry Walters, aged seventy-one years, escaped from Auburn prison by scaling the wall..... Dr. Kenealy, counsel for the claimant in the recent Tichborne trial, has been elected to the British Parliament from Stoke-upon-Trent..... The United States House of Representatives passed the bill for the reorganization of the Treasury department..... The Connecticut Democratic State Convention nominated the present State officers by acclamation. The platform declares in favor of hard money, the supremacy of the civil over the military authority, and against Federal interference in the South.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

Senate.

The committee on naval affairs reported unfavorably on the bills authorizing the President to purchase a site for a coaling station, navy depot, and other government uses at Fort Point, Port Royal, S. C.; and authorizing the purchase of the harbor, privileges, and land for the establishment of a naval and coaling station in the Samoan Islands.

Mr. Hitchcock, of Nebraska, called up the House bill to perfect the United States government's guarantee of the District of Columbia 3.65 bonds, and to authorize them to be registered at the United States Treasury, and it was passed.

Mr. Conkling, of New York, presented a memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of New York city, asking for an appropriation to enable Gen. Newton to continue the work in which he is engaged in regard to the improvement in New York harbor.

The Senate bill to grant a site for the Peabody school in St. Augustine, Fla., was taken up, to which there was an amendment pending, submitted at the last session by Mr. Edmunds, providing that if at any time any distinction shall be made in the admission of pupils on account of race or color, the site shall revert to the United States, and it was rejected—yeas, 23; nays, 24. Messrs. Cameron, Ferry, Gilbert, Morrill, Schurz and Sprague were among those who voted in the negative.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, said the vote indicated the fact that the Republicans had become thoroughly demoralized on the subject of civil rights.

The bill was passed without a division.

The House bill authorizing the President to appoint a commissioner to attend the International Penitentiary Congress, to be held in Rome next year, was passed.

On the consideration of the bill to provide a government for the District of Columbia, Mr. Morton's amendment, to have the commissioners elected by the qualified voters of the District, instead of appointed by the President, was defeated by a vote of—yeas, 28; nays, 28.

Mr. Anthony, of Rhode Island, presented the credentials of Ambrose E. Burnside, United States Senator from the State of Rhode Island for a period of six years from March 4, 1875. Read and placed on file.

The Senate bill providing for the construction of the Portland, Astoria and Salt Lake railroad and telegraph, and for the performance of all government service free of charge, was taken up.

While the bill was being read, Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, objected to its further reading, and stated that as it was a subsidy bill, the Senate would not pass it, and therefore it was useless to take up time by reading it.

Mr. Mitchell, of Oregon, denied that it was a subsidy bill, and thought it would save money to the treasury.

The bill was rejected by a vote of 46 to 2.

Mr. Conkling, of New York, reported from the Judiciary committee a bill to fix the salaries of the district judges of the United States for the northern and southern districts of New York, which provides that the salaries of those judges shall be $6,000 per annum from and after April 1, 1875. Passed.

Mr. Ferry, of Connecticut, presented the credentials of W. W. Eaton, appointed Senator from the State of Connecticut, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Wm. A. Buckingham. Mr. Eaton being present, was escorted to the Vice-President's desk by Mr. Ferry, and the oath of office was administered to him by Vice-President Wilson.

Mr. Sargent, of California, presented the memorial of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, remonstrating against the repeal of the act of June 1, 1872, granting a subsidy for the mail service between San Francisco, Japan and China, and praying for an appropriation to carry said act into effect. Ordered to be printed, and referred to the committee on appropriations.

The memorial urges that its repeal would not only cause a loss of millions of dollars to innocent stockholders and their steamship builders, but would also be a quasi acknowledgment that Congress was bribed to pass the act of 1872, although the committee investigating the scandalous assertion has not yet made its report, and the testimony so far has utterly failed to show any truth in the charge.

The Senate, in considering the bill to provide a government for the District of Columbia, agreed to an amendment providing that claims allowed under the act of June 20, 1874, shall be presented for exchange within four months from the passage of this act, and if not so presented, the privilege of thus exchanging shall not be exercised by any holder of any such claim. And providing that the sinking fund commissioners of the District of Columbia from issuing any bond, as provided in the act of June 20, 1874, after the expiration of four months from the passage of this act, and providing that nothing contained in this act shall be construed in any manner to pledge the faith of the United States to the payment of any debt of the District of Columbia, or of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, other than provided for by the act of 1874, and amendments thereto, as to the 50-year bonds therein referred to.

They also amended the section which makes it a misdemeanor to sell or give liquor without license, by adding a clause exempting private residences and societies not of a business character, and changed the compulsory education section to read children "between the ages of eight and fifteen years," instead of six and eighteen, as reported by the committee.

Mr. Conkling, of New York, presented memorials of fifty medical societies and institutions in the State of New York in favor of such a legislation as will promote the efficiency of the medical corps of the army.

Mr. Gordon presented similar ones from physicians of Georgia. Referred to the committee on military affairs.

Mr. Hitchcock, of Nebraska, presented the credentials of A. S. Paddock, Senator-elect from the State of Nebraska, for a period of six years from March 4, 1875. Read and placed on file.

The House bill for the equalization of bounties was read twice, and referred to the committee on military affairs.

The Speaker presented a letter from the Clerk in reference to the resignation of Mr. Furman, of Florida, and directed the name of Mr. Furman to be stricken from the roll of members.

House.

Mr. Albright, of Pennsylvania, from the committee on military affairs, reported a bill to constitute a national cemetery out of the parcel of ground ceded to the United States in the Hospital Hill cemetery at York, Pa., in which soldiers from sixteen States are interred. Passed.

Mr. Myers, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill supplementary to the acts in relation to immigration. Referred to the committee on immigration and affairs. The bill has reference especially to the coolie trade. It provides that when immigrants have entered into a contract or agreement for a term of service within the United States, either for labor or for lewd or improper purposes, such immigration shall not be deemed voluntary, and the United States Consul shall not deliver the required permit or certificate. It makes it a penal offense for American citizens to be engaged in such trade. It also makes the inmigration of the following classes unlawful: Persons who are undergoing sentence for felonious crimes other than political, or whose sentences have been remitted on account of their immigration, and women imported for the purposes of prostitution.

Mr. Clayton, of Arkansas, introduced a bill construing the act to place the colored persons who enlisted in the army on the same footing as other soldiers as to bounty and pensions. Referred to the committee on military affairs.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the Post-office Appropriation bill. The amounts recommended to be appropriated are: For the general service of the Post-office department, $36,060,861; for steamship service, $537,500; for official postage stamps for the use of the Post-office department, $986,000; total, $37,524,361; to be provided for as follows: By the revenue of the department, estimated at $29,148,156; by an appropriation for deficiency out of the treasury, $6,852,705; by direct appropriations out of the treasury, $1,523,500. The total amount recommended by the bill is less than the estimates therefor by $1,538,173. The decrease is in the amount to provide for the general service of the department $963,173, and in the amount recommended for steamship service $575,000. The items for steamship service are: $550,000 for steamship service between San Francisco, Japan and China, under act of February 17, 1865; and $37,500 for the Brazilian mail steamship service.

Mr. Tyner, of Illinois, who had charge of the bill, explained it, and stated that the expense of the department was five per cent. less than last year, while the increase of business was eight to ten per cent. more.

Mr. Holman, of Indiana, moved to amend by adding to the railway mail transportation item, providing that no money should be used to increase the rate of compensation to any railway company beyond that now paid; the amendment was lost.

Mr. Merriam, of New York, offered as an amendment that no assessment for political purposes shall hereafter be made on post-office clerks; but it was rejected on a point of order.

Mr. Smith, of Ohio, moved an amendment repealing the law of 1872 for additional mail steamship service to Japan and China, and annulling the contract made under it, which was agreed to without discussion.

The House in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the Post-office Appropriation bill. The bill and its amendments was adopted except the one allowing members to send public documents and seeds free.

Mr. Gunckel, of Ohio, from the committee on military affairs, reported a bill to equalize bounties.

The bill provides for the payment to every non-commissioned officer, musician, artificer, wagoner, and private soldier (including those borne on the rolls as slaves), who served in the army and were honorably discharged, of $8.33⅓ per month for the term of his service, between April 12, 1861, and May 9, 1865, with a deduction of all bounties heretofore paid by the United States and by States. Substitutes, or such as were prisoners of war at the time of enlistment are excluded; also such as were discharged as minors, or at their own request from other causes than disability incurred in the service, prior to April 19, 1865, unless such discharge was obtained with a view to re-enlistment or to accept promotion in the military or naval service. Where the soldier is dead the bounty is to be paid to the widow (if not married), or the minor child or children.

The Paymaster-General estimated that it would take $137,000,000 to pay the bounties as provided in the bill, while the Second Controller said $101,000,000 would do it.

Messrs. Hawley and Kellogg, of Connecticut, commented on the injustice of requiring States which had already paid bounties to their soldiers to be taxed for the benefit of those States that had not done so.

Mr. Willard, of Vermont, opposed the bill on the same ground, and showed that Vermont had paid all her soldiers a bounty of $7.00 per month, and they would simply realize the difference between that amount and $8.33⅓ per month.

Mr. Small, of New Hampshire, also opposed the bill, and said that as his State had paid bounties during the war, her soldiers would not now receive a dollar from this money, although the State would be taxed to help pay the soldiers of other States.

Further discussions were indulged in by Messrs. Dawes, Garfield, Sypher, Guncket, Coburn, Speer, and Dunnell.

Mr. Comings's amendment, making the bill apply to the Missouri regiments, was agreed to.

Mr. Myer's amendment, to include sailors and mariners, was agreed to.

An amendment offered by Mr. Shanks, of Indiana, to include Indiana, was also agreed to.

The bill was then passed—yeas, 177; nays, 59.

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution directing the Judiciary committee to inquire whether the Western Union Telegraph Company has refused to transmit dispatches for the American Press Association, or any other parties, among the several States, on account of criticism by such association on the telegraph company, with power to send for persons and papers. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, the Senate bill to allow Thomas W. Fitch, engineer in the navy, to accept a wedding present sent to his wife by the Khedive of Egypt, was taken from the Speaker's table and passed.

On motion of Mr. Potter, of New York, the bill allowing the district judge of Vermont his salary during life on his resignation on account of permanent illness, was taken from the Speaker's table and passed.

The bill which came over for the redemption of overdue United States bonds, known as Texas indemnity bonds, was passed 112 yeas to 43 nays.

The House took up as a special order the bill reported from the committee on civil service reform by Mr. Kellogg, of Connecticut, for the reorganization of the Treasury department.

Mr. Young, of Georgia, offered an amendment requiring the appointments of the department to be distributed among the States and Territories in proportion to the population. Agreed to.

The bill was then passed—yeas, 128; nays, 30. Of the principal officers it fixes the salaries as follows: Secretary, $8,000; two assistant secretaries, $4,500 each; chief clerk, $3,500; solicitor, architect, $4,000; first comptroller, $5,000; second comptroller, $5,000; commissioner of customs, $4,500; first, second, third, fourth and fifth auditors, $4,000 each; auditor for the Post-office department, $4,000; register, $4,000; treasurer, $6,500; comptroller of the currency, $5,000; commissioner of internal revenue, $6,000.

Mr. Myers, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill to return to the government of Japan one-half of the indemnity fund paid by that government to the United States under the convention of October 22, 1864, and to dispose of the balance of said fund. Referred to the committee on foreign affairs.

Section one of the bill directs the return to Japan of $375,000 with interest, being the remaining half of the Japan indemnity fund paid by Japan. Section two directs payment to the officers and crews of the Wyoming and Kiang of $125,000 out of this fund for their services in the battles at the Straits of Simonoseki, which resulted in the treaty. Section three directs that $300,000 of the registered bonds, in which half of this fund is invested, shall remain under the control of the Secretary of State, the interest to be paid by him for the education of a limited number of American and Japanese youths in the languages of either country, to serve as interpreters and secretaries to the legations and consuls of the United States. Section four transfers the balance of the Japanese indemnity fund to the treasury of the United States.

The Year of Jubilee.

The recent encyclical letter of Pope Pius IX., addressed to bishops and priests and their Catholic congregations throughout the world, prescribes rules to be adopted for the celebration of the Jubilee of 1875. The Jubilee was instituted by Boniface VIII., in 1600, who decreed that it should be celebrated once in a century. The interval was afterward shortened to fifty, then to thirty-three, and finally to twenty-five years. A more important change was effected by the successors of Boniface VIII., who gave the Jubilee the character of a pilgrimage to Rome, by granting indulgences only to those who had visited the churches of St. Peter and St. Paul, but it was afterward decided that attendance at the cathedral or parish churches of the district in which the persons jo ing in the jubilee resided should entit them to all its privileges. The encyclical letter now published reminds